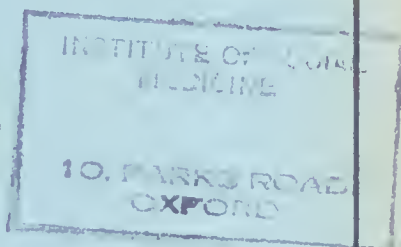


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COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN



ANNUAL REPORTS

ON THE

Health & Sanitary Condition

OF THE

County and Burghs

FOR THE YEARS

1938 and 1939

BY THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

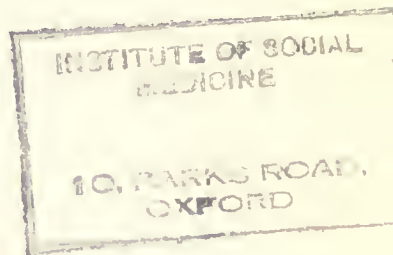
THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

AND THE

VETERINARY INSPECTOR

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN



ANNUAL REPORTS

ON THE

Health & Sanitary Condition

OF THE

County and Burghs

FOR THE YEAR

1938

BY THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

AND THE

VETERINARY INSPECTOR

ALLOA:

Buchan Bros., Ltd.,
"Advertiser" Office,
29 Candleriggs, 1940

To the Department of Health for Scotland, the County Council of
Clackmannan and the Town Councils of Alloa, Alva,
Tillicoultry and Dollar.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Reports
for the years 1938 and 1939 upon the Health and Sanitary
Condition of the County of Clackmannan and the Burghs
within it.

On the fourth of April the death occurred of Dr C. C.
Finlator who was County Medical Officer of Health from 1911
to 1940. In 1910, as School Medical Officer, he presented the
First Annual Report on School Medical Inspection in the County.

During his tenure of office many advances were made in the
realm of preventive medicine. The various County Public Health
Schemes at present in existence were largely organised and
developed by him and form a fitting tribute to his memory. They
provide a sure foundation for further progress.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. ROUGHHEAD,

County Medical Officer of Health.

County Buildings,
ALLOA,
December, 1940.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Staff:

County Medical Officer of Health, J. A. Foulthum, M.D., D.P.H., (from 13th August, 1940)	
County Sanitary Inspector	David Wood.
Assistant Sanitary Inspector	S. Gauld.
Health Visitors ... Miss J. G. B. Brown, Miss M. F. Clark, Miss L. Laing (until 31st July, 1940), Miss S. Leyden (from 2nd September, 1940).	
Clerk	Jas. G. Robertson.
Assistant Clerks ... Miss N. P. Forsyth, Miss A. McInnes and Miss E. Hay	
A.R.P. Typist	Miss N. Kirton.

Part-time Staff:

Veterinary Inspector	George C. Inglis, M.R.C.V.S.
Medical Superintendent, County Fever Hospital, Mary S. Stevenson, M.B., Ch.B.	
Assistant School Medical Inspector	R. A. Fletcher, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Eye Specialist	Dr. T. Stewart Barrie.
Orthopaedic Specialist	Mr W. A. Cochrane.
Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist	Dr. R. B. Lumsden.
Specialist Obstetrician and Gynecologist	Dr. D. McIntyre.
District Medical Officers (Poor Law):	
Alloa Parish	Dr. S. D. Large and Dr. C. M. Lamont.
Alva Parish	Dr. W. E. Faulkner and Dr. V. W. C. Gordon.
Tillicoultry Parish	Dr. E. Chapelle.
Dollar Parish	Dr. R. A. Fletcher.
Clackmannan Parish	Dr. G. M. Hetherington.
The School Clinics and Child Welfare Centres are attended by local Medical Practitioners for periods of six months in rotation.	
The District Nurses give part-time assistance in the various branches of Public Health work.	
Part-time Assistant Sanitary Inspectors—Alva—J. D. Robertson; Tillicoultry—D. Walker; Dollar—J. Ballingall.	

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COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN, 1938.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The major health services, for which the County Council are responsible, are dealt with first, while separate sections follow dealing with the minor health services for which the County and Town Councils are each responsible in their respective areas.

POPULATION—AREA—DENSITY OF POPULATION.

	Population.		Area in Acres.	Persons per Acre
	1931 Census	Estimated at Middle of 1938		
Clackmannan County Landward	10,367	11,131	33,143	0·34
Alloa Burgh - - - -	13,322	13,436	1,074	12·51
Alva Burgh - - - -	3,820	3,986	270	14·76
Tillicoultry Burgh - - - -	2,953	3,136	248	12·65
Dollar Burgh - - - -	1,485	1,428	219	6·52
Total - - - -	31,947	33,117	34,954	0·95

VITAL STATISTICS.

The birth rates and various death rates for the year 1938 in the Burghs, the County Landward Area and the County as a whole are shown in tabular form and compared with the rates for Scotland in Table I. of Appendix I. The average rates, i.e. the mean of the rates recorded in each of the five preceding years (1933-37), are also shown in Table I. as they more reliable than the rates of a single year in small communities.

The following statistics relate to the whole County, including the Burghs, and a comparison with corresponding statistics for the whole of Scotland is made. The figures are corrected for transfers but not adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution.

The birth rate was 16·8 as compared with a rate for Scotland of 17·7. It is 0·5 above last year's rate and 1·0 above the average. Of the 558 births, 28 were illegitimate, equal to a rate of 5·0 per 100 births, (rate for Scotland, 6·1).

The marriages numbered 251, equivalent to a rate of 7.6 per 1,000 population, the corresponding rate for Scotland being 7.8. The rate is 1.1 above that of last year.

Deaths from all causes numbered 426, being equal to a death-rate of 12.9 per 1,000 population, compared with a rate of 12.6 for Scotland. The death-rate is 0.4 higher than that of last year and 0.3 above the average.

The infantile mortality rate was 57 per 1,000 births compared with 70 for Scotland. It is 7 below the rate for last year and 24 below the average.

The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.27 compared with 0.52 for Scotland. The corresponding averages were 0.40 for the County and 0.57 for Scotland. Deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis represented a rate of 0.06 for the County compared with 0.17 for Scotland, corresponding averages being 0.07 and 0.18 respectively.

Deaths from epidemic diseases produced a rate of 0.30 compared with 0.41 for Scotland, the corresponding averages being 0.61 and 0.73.

GENERAL SANITATION.

Details of (1) Water Supplies, (2) Drainage Systems, (3) Sewage Purification, (5) Offensive Trades, and (6) Miscellaneous matters come within the scope of minor health services and are therefore dealt with in the sections allocated to them later in this report under the various Local Authorities concerned. (4) Pollution of Rivers is a matter, the control of which comes within the jurisdiction of the County Council, and it is therefore considered here.

(4) Pollution of Rivers.—Complaints were received throughout the year concerning pollution of the Black Devon River by coal washings. On each occasion a temporary remedy was secured. If, however, the pollution has to be permanently abated, additional settling tanks would appear to be necessary.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

Maternity Services and Child Welfare Scheme.

The following statistical details are given as requested by the Department of Health for Scotland:—

1. Births:—

- (a) Number Registered: (1) Legitimate, 530; (2) Illegitimate, 28.
- (b) Number Notified: 536.
- (c) Number attended by Midwives: 155.
- (d) Number of Still-births: 16.

2. Infant Mortality:—

(a) Number of deaths: 32.

(b) Rate per 1,000 births: 57.

(c) Number of deaths according to age groups and causes of death: See Table III. of Appendix I.

3. Maternal Mortality:—

(a) Number of deaths resulting from miscarriage or childbirth: 1.

(b) Number of deaths resulting from Puerperal Sepsis: 1

4. Report under Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915:—

Detailed reports have been forwarded to the Central Midwives' Board for Scotland, the Department of Health for Scotland and the County Council. They may be summarised as follows:—Midwives giving notice of intention to practice: County District, 3; Alloa, 6; Alva, 2; Tilllicoultry, 1; Dollar, 2. Eight of the 14 midwives normally act as maternity nurses and not as midwives, although qualified to do so in terms of the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937. Births attended by Midwives, 155.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 3 (one in the practice of midwives).

Cases of Puerperal Sepsis, 2 (none in a midwife's practice); Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, 5 (one in a midwife's practice).

Cases of Still-birth, 16 (4 in practice of midwives); Cases in which midwives had to call in the services of a doctor, 26.

The Inspector and Assistant Inspectors made 26 inspections of midwives.

5. Home Visitation:—

The following Table gives particulars of the Health Visitors' visits to children and expectant mothers during 1938:—

	County District	Alloa	Alva	Tilli-coultry	Dol-lar	Total
NUMBER VISITED.						
Infants	209	235	62	61	15	582
Children (1-5 years)	286	538	112	102	37	1075
Expectant Mothers	86	159	16	14	5	280
TOTAL VISITS.						
Infants	699	1880	419	304	73	3375
Children (1-5 years)	1018	2436	669	592	118	4833
Expectant Mothers	98	218	47	60	14	437

6. Voluntary Workers:—

A number of ladies continue to give voluntary assistance at Welfare centres, at Alloa Day Nursery and as members of Committees. Their assistance in these activities is of much value and is greatly appreciated by mothers and children, and by the County Council and the officials connected with the Scheme.

7, 8, 9, and 22. Welfare Centres are established at Alloa, Alva and Tillicoultry, at each of which a meeting is held once a week. A doctor attends twice each month at the Alloa Centre, and once each month at Alva and Tillicoultry Centres, when ante-natal, post-natal, and child welfare consultations are held. At the other meetings, Health Talks and Sewing and Cookery Demonstrations are arranged to form a course in Mothercraft. The attendances at the Welfare Centres were as follows:—

7. Ante-natal Consultations—Expectant Mothers attending.

9. Premises suitably equipped for ante-natal examinations are available at Alloa Day Nursery, but are not used by practitioners to any great extent.

8. Post-natal Consultations, 27 attendances by mothers.

9. Child Welfare Consultations:—

No. of Sessions (one hour's duration)	Alloa Alva Tilly		
	22	11	10
(a) Number of children attending under 1 year of age	70	21	15
Number of children attending over 1 year of age ..	31	7	2
(b) Total number of attendances under 1 year of age	167	39	26
Total number of attendances over 1 year of age ...	155	36	33

22. The educational side of the work is dealt with at the mothercraft meetings, of which there were 38 in Alloa, 40 in Alva, and 41 in Tillicoultry. The attendances of mothers were:—Alloa, 2,050; Alva, 1,010; Tillicoultry, 1,710. The children accompany their mothers at these meetings, and are thus regularly under the observation of the Health Visitors and Voluntary Helpers. They are weighed at regular intervals and their progress is noted. The interest of the mothers in the development of their children is thus fostered and stimulated. The attendances of children were:—Alloa, 1,891; Alva, 944; Tillicoultry, 1,190.

10. Special Treatment Centres:—

Treatment is given at the doctors' consultations at the Welfare Centres, and cases may be referred from them to the School Clinics if necessary.

- (1) Teeth.—Four children were referred to a School Dental Clinic.
- (2) Eyes.—Seven children were treated by the Eye Specialist at the School Clinic.
- (3) Minor Ailments.—The Health Visitors attended to 164 minor ailments at Alloa Day Nursery, at their office premises or at School Clinics. Medical cards were issued to enable necessitous cases to attend a doctor for urgent reasons.
- (4) Ultra Violet Ray Clinic.—
 - (a) Number of attendances:—

	1937.	1938.
Day Nursery Children	215	277
Out-Patients	1322	1239
 - (b) Number of cases:—

	1937.	1938.
Day Nursery Children	20	20
Out-Patients	60	58
 - (c) The conditions treated were rickets, general debility, enlarged glands, rheumatism and some skin affections.
- (5) Orthopaedic Treatment.—A scheme was inaugurated in 1933, and details are given on a subsequent page.

11. Day Nursery, etc.:—

There is a Day Nursery in Alloa which accommodates up to 30 children (6 under 1 year and 24 over 1 year).

(a) Number of attendances:—

	1937.	1938.
(1) Under 1 year of age	894	1125
(2) Over 1 year of age	4040	4014
	<u>4934</u>	<u>5139</u>

- (b) Charges at the rate of 5d, 4d or 3d are made for day attendances, and 9d for day and night residence. Necessitous children are admitted free.

Total charges (5,139 attendances) ... £98 5 1

- (c) Receipts £95 15 2

During the year, 9 children were resident day and night in the Nursery, making a total of 90 days residence. Most of the children were admitted owing to illness of their mothers in Hospital or for other good reason.

12. Food and Milk:—

The details of milk, milk substitutes, and other food supplied under Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes to

expectant mothers and nursing mothers and children under five years of age, during the year ended 31st December, 1938, were as follows:—

	Mothers. Children.	
(1) Number of persons supplied with liquid milk, dried milk, milk substitutes and other food preparations	100	150
(2) Liquid Milk—		
Total quantity supplied	800 galls.	1200 galls.
(3) Dried milk and other milk substitutes—		
Total quantity supplied—		
Cow and Gate	—	348 lbs.
Ostermilk	60 lbs.	120 lbs.
Trufood	102 lbs.	384 lbs.
Ambrosia	—	36 lbs.
Nestle's	—	4 lbs.
(4) Other food preparations—		
Malt and Oil	196 lbs.	467 lbs.
Virol	23 lbs.	115 lbs.
Virolax	—	6 lbs.
(5) Total cost to Local Authority—		
(2) ...	£86 13 4	£130 0 0
(3) ...	£23 14 0	£80 19 4
(4) ...	£7 12 9	£31 19 7
Total ...	£118 0 1	£242 18 11
Amount recovered by Local Authority ...	£38 13 8	£77 7 5
Net cost ...	£79 6 5	£165 11 6

13 and 14. Measles and Whooping Cough:—

- These diseases are not notifiable in the County.
- Number of Deaths—Measles, 0; Whooping Cough, 0.
- Number of cases removed to Hospital—Measles, 0; Whooping Cough, 0.
- Domiciliary visits were made by the Health Visitors as required.
- No special staff was required.

- Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Three cases were notified and one was admitted to Hospital. No blindness resulted.

16. Maternity Hospitals.—Eleven ante-natal cases, one abortion and twenty-three abnormal confinements were treated in Maternity Hospitals or in the County Hospital, Alloa.

17. Homes for Unmarried Mothers.—No cases were sent to such homes.

18. Hospitals for Sick Children:—

Forty-four children were admitted to various Hospitals, including the Hospitals for Sick Children, Glasgow and Edinburgh, and the local Hospitals.

19, 20, and 21. Convalescent Homes, Boarding-out, Home Helps.—Home help can be arranged for maternity cases under our Scheme. No applications were received.

22. Educational.—See under Welfare Centres above.

23. Agencies Associated with Scheme:—

The Sub-Committee keeps in touch with other Committees of the County Council and public voluntary agencies which deal with welfare work.

24. Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations (Scotland), 1929.

(1) Total number of cases of (a) puerperal fever, 2;
(b) puerperal pyrexia, 6.

(2) Total number of cases removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital:—

(a) puerperal fever, 1.
(b) puerperal pyrexia, 4.

(3) Total number of deaths (a) puerperal fever, 1.
(b) puerperal pyrexia, 0.

(4) Number of cases following instrumental delivery:—
(a) puerperal fever, 1.
(b) puerperal pyrexia, 1.

(5) Number of deaths included under (4), 0.

(6) Number of cases where the Local Authority provided assistance on the request of medical practitioners for:

(i) Consultant Service, 0.
(ii) Bacteriological Examination, 0.
(iii) Skilled Nursing at home, 0.
(iv) Hospital Treatment, 5.

25. Other Provisions:—

Cases of pneumonia are admitted to the County Fever Hospital.

Arrangements are in force for the provision of Insulin. None was required during the year under the Scheme.

The Scheme proposed in terms of the provisions of the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937, had not become operative at the end of the year.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st JULY, 1938.

- II. (a) Number of Schools 19
- (b) The accompanying Table gives particulars of the number of children on Register and in average attendance.

SCHOOL	Average No. on Roll	Average No. in Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
PRIMARY—			
Alloa Academy E.D. ...	127·7	110·4	86·5
Alva Academy E.D. ...	481·4	427·4	88·8
Alloa Technical and Commercial ...	340·5	307·9	90·4
Clackmannan ...	367·9	324·9	88·3
Coalsnaughton ...	162·0	145·9	90·1
Dollar Public ...	120·4	105·5	87·6
Fishcross ...	93·5	86·5	92·6
Forestmill ...	27·6	26·2	94·9
Menstrie ...	137·3	126·6	92·2
Park ...	386·8	344·2	89·0
Sauchie ...	395·9	365·0	92·2
South ...	233·7	203·4	87·0
Sunnyside ...	499·4	458·3	91·8
Tillicoultry ...	466·0	420·6	90·3
Tullibody ...	155·5	140·9	90·6
Alloa Episcopal ...	258·1	235·5	91·2
Alloa (Town) St. Mungo's	306·1	264·6	86·4
SECONDARY—			
Alloa Academy ...	244·5	226·7	92·7
Alva Academy ...	165·5	154·4	93·3
SPECIAL CLASS—			
Ludgate ...	5·6	4·4	78·5
	4975·4	4479·3	90·02

III.	Number of Visits to Schools for Systematic Examinations by Medical Officers	...	81
IV.	Number of Special Visits to Schools by the Medical Officers	... ..	63

V. Sanitary Condition of Schools.

Improvements and repairs carried out in the Schools during the past year may be summarised as follows:—

1. The installation of incandescent oil burners in Forestmill School, the only School without electric light, has greatly improved artificial lighting.
2. The treatment of playground surfaces with tarmacadam has been completed at St. John's School, Alloa, and Dalmore School, Alva. A large area of Clackmannan School playground has also been dealt with.
3. A new bicycle shed at Alloa Academy and a new playshed at Tullibody School have been erected.
4. At Alloa Academy spray baths have been installed adjacent to the gymnasium.
5. A new lavatory for the use of patients at Alloa School Clinic and for the Special Class has been constructed.
6. Improvements of washhand basins at Alloa Academy and Sunnyside School have been carried out.
7. In continuation of the Committee's policy for the equipment of schools with moveable furniture, modern tables and chairs have been supplied at Alloa Academy E.D., Clackmannan, Dollar Public, Fishcross, Sunnyside, Tullibody and St. Mingo's Schools. Galleries have been removed at Tullibody and Forestmill Schools.
8. The lay-out of the playing field at Park School for Primary Schools in Alloa has been completed. A groundsman has been appointed and new equipment provided.
9. Plans have been approved for large additions at Alloa Technical and Commercial School, Tulli-

coultry School and South School. These include the provision of a gymnasium at each school and large areas of tar-macadamised playground.

10. Ground and property has been purchased at Tillicoultry for above extensions and to improve the amenity of the School.
11. As a safety measure following subsidence at Fisherross School, the Committee has kept cracked walls and ceilings under close observation.

VI. B. School Nurses.

The following shows the work of the nurses during the year, exclusive of their work at the various Clinics which is dealt with in Section XI.

No. of Visits to Schools with Medical Officer ...	81
No. of other Visits to Schools	386
No. of Visits to Homes	414
No. of Examinations of children in School ...	7,052
No. of Inspections and Clinics with Dentists ...	153

F. Presence of Parents.

The number of parents present at the routine examinations was 548 for the 1,513 children examined or 36.22 per cent. compared with 35.28 last year and a mean of 34.43 in the preceding five years. The following figures give the percentage of children accompanied by their parents in the different age groups:—

Age 5,	63.45 per cent.
Age 9,	32.53 per cent.
Age 12,	14.25 per cent.
Age 16,	3.45 per cent.

VII. A. Total Number of Children Examined.

New admissions (aged about 5):—

Boys,	262
Girls,	236

Aged Nine:—

Boys,	249
Girls,	246

Aged Twelve:—

Boys,	239
Girls,	252

Aged Sixteen:—

Boys,	...	...	...	16	
Girls,	...	...	..	13	
Total routine cases	...	—	...		1,513

Cases Specially Presented:—

Boys,	...	...	...	289	
Girls,	...	...	...	249	
					538

					2,051
Re-examinations	...	...	...		226
					2,277

The total number examined last year was 2,264 and the mean of the preceding five years was 2,523.

The above figures do not include classes of children examined for infectious or contagious diseases. They include "Specials" sent to Aloa Inspection Clinic, particulars of which will be found in Section XI.

B. and C.—Number of Children Notified to Parents as suffering from Defects, and the Number Receiving Attention.

	Total No. of Notices	Received attention after 1st Notice.
Uncleanliness—Head, ...	7	4
Uncleanliness—Body, ...	1	1
Tonsils Enlarged, ...	89	34
Defective Vision ...	157	96
Discharging Ears. ...	19	12
External Eye Disease, ..	26	17
Ringworm and Favus ...	2	2
Other Skin Diseases, ..	26	26
Other Conditions, ...	94	70
TOTAL, ..	422	262

The above table does not include cases of defective teeth which are dealt with in the Dentists' report. Many untreated cases of defective vision and enlarged tonsils received treatment

later after having been followed up. The above numbers refer to Routine Inspections only and do not include special cases reported by nurses, teachers and parents, and dealt with as they occurred at Clinics or otherwise.

F.—Average Heights and Weights.

	AGE GROUP.			
	5	9	12	16
Boys—				
Average Age in Years, ...	5 $\frac{3}{12}$	9 $\frac{4}{12}$	12 $\frac{4}{12}$	16 $\frac{4}{12}$
Number Examined, ...	262	249	239	16
Heights in Inches, ...	42.1	50.8	56.4	66.7
Anthropometric Standard, ...	41.0	49.7	55.0	64.3
Weights in Lbs., ...	40.4	61.4	80.3	127.1
Anthropometric Standard, ...	39.9	60.4	76.7	119.0
GIRLS—				
Average Age in Years, ...	5 $\frac{3}{12}$	9 $\frac{3}{12}$	12 $\frac{4}{12}$	16 $\frac{4}{12}$
Number Examined, ...	236	216	252	13
Heights in Inches, ...	41.9	50.3	56.8	63.0
Anthropometric Standard, ...	40.8	48.7	55.7	61.8
Weights in Lbs., ...	39.9	58.2	79.8	117.4
Anthropometric Standard, ...	39.6	55.5	76.4	112.7

Without exception, all the average heights and weights are higher than the corresponding Anthropometric Standards.

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

	ROUTINES						SPECIALS.
	Boys.	Per Cent.	Girls.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	
Total Number Examined ...	766		747		1513		
D. CLOTHING:—							
Insufficient, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Disrepair, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Dirty, ...	1	·13	0	·00	1	·07	0
E. FOOTGEAR:—							
Unsatisfactory ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
G. CLEANLINESS OF							
(a) HEAD:—							
Dirty, ...	0	·00	6	·80	6	·40	0
Verminous, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
(b) BODY:—							
Dirty, ...	1	·13	1	·13	2	·13	0
Verminous ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
H. CONDITION OF SKIN:—							
(a) HEAD:—							
Ringworm, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Impetigo, ...	5	·65	3	·40	8	·53	0
Favus, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Other Diseases, ...	2	·26	2	·27	4	·26	1
(b) BODY:—							
Ringworm ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	1
Impetigo, ...	10	1·31	1	·13	11	·73	0
Scabies, ...	1	·13	2	·27	3	·20	2
Other Diseases ...	3	·39	2	·27	5	·33	2
I. NUTRITION:—							
Average and above							
Average, ...	765	99·87	747	100·00	1512	99·93	0
Below Average, ...	1	·13	0	·00	1	·07	0
Malnutrition, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
J. TEETH:—							
Sound, ...	195	25·46	215	28·78	410	27·10	—
1 to 4 decayed, ...	558	72·84	522	69·88	1080	71·38	27
5 or more decayed, ...	13	1·70	10	1·34	23	1·52	0
K. (a). NOSE:—							
Catarrh, ...	14	1·83	12	1·61	26	1·72	0
Obstruction, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	1
Other Diseases, ...	1	·13	4	·54	5	·33	1

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS (Continued).

	ROUTINES						SPECIALS.
	Boys.	Per Cent.	Girls.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	
Total Number Examined ..	765		747		1513		
K. (Continued).							
(b). THROAT:—							
TONSILS:—							
Slight Enlargement, ..	260	33·94	270	36·14	330	21·81	11
Marked Enlargement, ...	5	·65	9	1·20	14	·93	2
ADENOIDS:—							
Probably Present, ...	11	1·44	6	·80	17	1·12	1
Present, ...	1	·13	0	·00	1	·07	0
OTHER DISEASES, ...	4	·52	3	·40	7	·46	1
(c). LYMPHATIC GLANDS:—							
SUBMAXILLARY:—							
Palpable Enlargement, ...	1	·13	0	·00	1	·07	1
Marked Enlargement, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Suppurating, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Cicatrices, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
CERVICAL:—							
Palpable Enlargement, ...	126	16·45	119	15·93	235	15·53	8
Marked Enlargement, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Suppurating, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Cicatrices, ...	3	·39	0	·00	3	·20	0
L. EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES							
Blepharitis, ...	4	·52	3	·40	7	·46	0
Conjunctivitis, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Corneal Opacities, ...	5	·65	1	·13	6	·40	0
Strabismus, ...	7	·91	9	1·20	16	1·06	1
Other Diseases, ...	2	·26	1	·13	3	·20	1
M. VISION:—							
Good Vision, 6/6, ...	114	82·14	383	74·95	797	78·52	—
Fair Vision, 6/9 & 6/12, ...	62	12·30	89	17·42	151	14·87	16
Bad Vision, 6/18 plus, ..	14	2·78	25	4·89	49	4·83	3
One Eye only, 6/18 plus (other eye Normal)	14	2·78	14	2·74	28	2·76	1
N. EARS:—							
Otorrhoea, ...	5	·65	1	·13	6	·40	1
Wax, ...	2	·26	6	·80	8	·53	1
Other Diseases, ...	6	·78	5	·67	11	·73	5
O. HEARING:—							
Slight Deafness ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	2
Marked Deafness, ..	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS (Continued).

	ROUTINES						SPECIALS.
	Boys.	Per Cent.	Girls.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	
Total Number Examined ...	766		747		1513		
P. SPEECH:—							
Defective Articulation, ...	2	.26	0	.00	2	.13	1
Stammering, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Q. MENTAL CONDITION:—							
Dull or Backward, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	3
Mentally Defective, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	1
R. HEART and CIRCULATION:							
Organic Disease:—							
Congenital, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Acquired, ...	1	.13	3	.40	4	.26	0
Functional Disease, ...	6	.78	4	.54	10	.66	3
Anaemia, ...	9	1.17	10	1.34	19	1.26	1
S. LUNGS:—							
Chronic Bronchitis, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Tuberculosis, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Suspected Tuberculosis ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Other Diseases, ...	16	2.09	19	2.54	35	2.31	2
T. NERVOUS SYSTEM:—							
Epilepsy, ...	1	.13	0	.00	1	.07	1
Chorea, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Infantile Paralysis, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Other Diseases, ...	2	.26	0	.00	2	.13	2
U. TUBERCULOSIS (Non-Pulmonary):							
Glands, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Bones and Joints, ...	2	.26	0	.00	2	.13	0
Abdomen, ...	0	.00	1	.13	1	.07	0
Skin, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Other Forms, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
V. RICKETS:—							
Slight, ...	2	.26	0	.00	2	.13	2
Marked, ...	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
W. DEFORMITIES:—							
Congenital, ...	5	.65	0	.00	5	.33	1
Acquired, ...	9	1.17	4	.54	13	.85	4
X. INFECTIOUS OR CON- TAGIOUS DISEASES:—	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	4
Y. OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS	26	3.39	29	3.88	55	3.64	12

VIII. Special Classes.

Classes for dull and backward and mentally defective children in Alloa:—

On roll at beginning of year ... 3 Boys 1 Girl Total 4
On roll at end of year ... 6 Boys 3 Girls Total 9

At 31st July, 1938:—

In Larbert Institution ... 3 Children
In Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh ... 1 Child.

2 Trainees over 16 years.

Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh ... 3 Children

Various Approved Schools, etc. ... 16 Children

IX. Medical Treatment.

A. Minor Ailments.
Alloa Inspection Clinic.

CONDITIONS.				No. of cases excluded from School.	No. of cases not excluded from School.	Totals.
Impetigo	...	..	...	18	7	25
Scabies	...	...	...	40	0	40
Favus and Ringworm,	...	...	...	5	0	5
Other Skin Affections,	...	...	...	9	7	16
Verminous Cases,	...	...	...	0	0	0
Infectious Diseases,	...	...	...	27	0	27
Affections of Throat,	...	...	...	17	14	31
" Glands,	...	...	...	0	6	6
" Eyes,	{ Conjunctivitis,	...	...	2	1	3
"	{ Blepharitis,	...	...	0	1	1
" Otorrhoea,	...	...	...	8	7	15
" Heart and	Anaemia	...	...	15	14	29
"	{ Bronchitis,	...	...	13	6	19
" Lungs,	{ Tuberculosis,	...	...	0	0	0
"	{ Suspected T.B.,	...	...	0	0	0
"	{ Others,	...	...	0	0	0
" Nervous	{ Chorea,	...	...	0	0	0
" System,	{ Epilepsy,	...	...	3	0	3
"	{ Bowels,	...	...	0	0	0
" Non-Pulmon-	{ Glands,	...	...	0	2	2
" ary T.B.	{ Bones,	...	...	0	2	2
"	{ Skin,	...	...	0	1	1
Other Conditions,	...	...	...	69	44	113
TOTAL,				226	112	338
RE-EXAMINATIONS,				192	11	203
TOTAL ATTENDANCES,				418	123	541

TREATMENT CLINICS.

Conditions Treated.

PARTICULARS OF CLINIC.		Ear Affections	Eye Affections	Skin Affections		Other Cond's	Total
				Ring-worm & Favus	Other Cond's		
ALLOA.	No. of Cases.	83	122	7	347	1223	1762
	No. of Attend'ces.	699	314	51	2649	3874	6987
ALTA.	No. of Cases.	64	42	0	46	602	754
	No. of Attend'ces.	465	131	0	359	2411	3366
TILLI-COUNTRY.	No. of Cases.	18	16	1	42	447	524
	No. of Attend'ces.	227	40	1	371	1365	2004
CLACK-MANNAN.	No. of Cases.	12	44	2	125	724	907
	No. of Attend'ces.	170	55	5	263	1349	1842
MENSTRIE.	No. of Cases.	2	0	0	7	84	93
	No. of Attend'ces.	13	0	0	47	396	456
DOLLAR.	No. of Cases.	0	9	0	3	134	146
	No. of Attend'ces.	0	17	0	12	198	227
SAUCHIE.	No. of Cases.	8	6	1	27	116	158
	No. of Attend'ces.	16	12	1	54	222	305
TOTAL CASES, ...		187	239	11	597	3330	4364
TOTAL ATTENDANCES, ...		1590	569	58	3155	9315	15187

B. Defective Vision.

Cases treated during the year ...		Necessitous.	Non-Necessitous.
		36	120
Total ...		156	

C. Defective Teeth.

Mr Melville's Clinic.	No. Inspected.	Sound Teeth.		1—4 Decayed		5 or more Decayed.		No. of Per- manent Teeth Decayed.	No of Inspection Sessions.
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.		
Age 6, ...	212	36	16.98	69	32.54	107	50.48	17	
Age 7, ...	278	52	18.70	117	42.09	109	39.21	103	
Age 9, ...	297	62	20.88	166	55.89	69	23.23	297	
Age 12, ...	256	70	27.35	166	64.84	20	7.81	256	
Totals, ...	1043	220	21.09	518	49.67	305	29.24	782	5
Mr Wilson's Clinic.									
Age 6, ...	215	45	20.93	77	35.81	93	43.36	25	
Age 7, ...	237	52	21.94	112	47.26	73	30.80	63	
Age 9, ...	204	50	24.51	108	52.94	46	22.55	197	
Age 12, ...	246	62	25.20	128	52.03	56	22.77	345	
Totals, ...	902	209	23.17	425	47.13	268	29.71	630	6
Combined Totals,	1945	429	22.06	943	47.93	573	30.03	1412	11

TREATMENTS 1937-38.

	Mr Melville's Clinic.	Mr Wilson's Clinic.	Combined Totals.	Com. Totals 1936-37.
No. of Children notified, plus casuals,	823	620	1443	1648
No. of Children accepting, plus casuals.	316	436	752	790
No. of attendances at clinics, plus casuals,	563	738	1301	1316
No. of Temporary Teeth extracted, ...	681	937	1618	1872
No. of Permanent Teeth extracted, ...	167	220	387	381
No. of Temporary Fillings, ...	0	11	11	7
No. of Permanent Fillings, ...	141	70	211	182
No. of Treatment Sessions, ...	68	72	140	132
No. of Inspection Sessions, ...	5	6	11	10
Total No. of Sessions, ...	73	78	151	142

X. The Supply of Food, Boots and Clothing.

No special organised feeding schemes were required during the year. The Horlick's Scheme, which was instituted in November, 1934, has still been in operation during the Session. Five schools participated till the Easter Vacation and the number of children varied from 240 to 590. On 1st July only three schools were taking part, one having changed to the Milk Marketing Board's Scheme and the other having discontinued the scheme for the session.

The Milk Marketing Board's Scheme, which was instituted on 7th May, 1935, has operated during the whole session. The number of children participating has varied from 1,746 to 1,406. The number of schools in the Scheme on 1st July was 13.

Certain children have been supplied with nourishment—milk, eggs, etc.—when this was recommended or ordered by the School Medical Officer.

During the year 260 children were supplied with boots and/or clothing or had their boots repaired through the Joint Committees of the Education Committee, Public Assistance Committees, and School Management Committees. Many others were supplied with boots through special funds which exist in Alloa and Dollar.

5. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Details of the number of cases notified and their admission to Hospital will be found in Table II. of Appendix I. There were notified 151 cases of scarlet fever compared with 172 in 1937, 32 of diphtheria compared with 28 in 1937, 26 cases of erysipelas compared with 21 in 1937, 68 cases of acute primary pneumonia compared with 65 in 1937, and 12 cases of acute influenzal pneumonia compared with 17 cases in 1937. The total notifications (including tuberculosis) numbered 338 compared with 375 in 1937.

6. TUBERCULOSIS.—Notification, Deaths and Cases under Observation.—As regards Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 19 cases were notified as compared with a yearly average of 24 for the previous five years, while the deaths of cases under observation numbered 10 compared with a yearly average of 12 for the previous five years. At the end of the year 100 persons resident in the County were known to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

As regards Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 14 cases were notified, as compared with a yearly average of 24 for the previous five years. Three cases died as compared with a yearly average of 2 for the previous five years. Seventy-seven cases were known to be still suffering from the disease at the end of the year.

Treatment.—The number of cases which received Institutional Treatment for both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis will be seen on Table IV. (Return II.) of Appendix I.

There were 14 cases receiving domiciliary treatment with extra nourishment continued from last year and 31 similar cases at the end of this year.

In his capacity as Tuberculosis Officer, the M.O.H. paid 82 visits to patients and had 427 attendances of patients at his Office, compared with 95 visits and 340 attendances last year.

The District Nurses and Health Visitors paid 489 visits to cases of Tuberculosis, made up as follows:—County District, 208; Alloa, 156; Alva, 17; Tillicoultry, 88; Dollar, 20.

7. VENEREAL DISEASE.—The return for the Stirling Centre for the year shows that, from this County, there were 68 new cases, of whom 39 were found not to be suffering from venereal disease. 1,232 attendances were made by old and new patients and there was an aggregate of 137 "in-patient days" of patients treated in the Wards.

Statistical Returns are given in Table IV. of Appendix I.

8. DIABETES.—During the year eleven patients received insulin under the County Council Scheme at a cost of £34 4s. Six patients refunded £14 0s 1d, being the net cost of the insulin supplied to them.

9. CANCER.—This disease accounted for 59 deaths; 33 or 56 per cent. occurred in persons over 65 years of age.

10. SICK POOR.—The following are the particulars for 1938:—

	Males.	Females	Children	Total.
(a) Persons who received OUTDOOR medical relief in the Council's area -	16	104	209	329
(b) Poor persons who received medical treatment under the Poor Law in—				
(1) the Council's institutions -	184	43	5	232
(2) other, including voluntary, institutions -	33	11	4	48
Totals	233	158	218	609

11. HOSPITALS.—The County Council is in combination with other Local Authorities for the maintenance and management of Ochil Hills Sanatorium, near Milnathort; Stirling Poor Law Hospital (Orchard House), Stirling; Taylorton Smallpox Hospital, near Stirling; and the V.D. Centres at Stirling Royal Infirmary and Falkirk Royal Infirmary.

Clackmannan County Infectious Diseases Hospital.—The following statement shows details of the work of the Hospital during the year (exclusive of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Pavilion):—

(1)	Total number of admissions	...	...	255
(2)	Total number of patients discharged	...	...	256
(3)	Total number of deaths	...	...	11
(4)	Average duration of stay of patients included in (2) and (3) above	...	...	35 days
(5)	Number of beds occupied:—			
	(a) Average during year	...	...	24
	(b) Highest—44 on 30th March.			
	(c) Lowest—7 on 22nd August.			
(6)	Number of Surgical Operations:—			
	(a) Under general or spinal anaesthesia			0
	(b) Other operations	...	...	0

The following cases were admitted to Hospital during the year:—Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 4; Diphtheria, 32; Erysipelas, 8; Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1; Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, 8; Acute Primary Pneumonia, 44; Puerperal Fever, 1; Puerperal Pyrexia, 4; Scarlet Fever, 150; Typhoid Fever, 3.

Last year (1937) the total admissions numbered 285 (exclusive of Tuberculosis).

12. ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICES.—The following cases were treated during the year:—

(1)	Number of cases treated in Fairmilehead Hospital	...	12
(2)	Number of cases attending local Massage Clinics	...	68
(3)	Number of cases seen at Specialist's Clinics	...	75
(4)	Total number of cases under observation in 1938	...	145

PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Fourteen ships direct from foreign ports berthed at South Alloa wharf. No action was necessary.

Vessels going to South Alloa come within the jurisdiction of Stirling County Council but, for convenience, a working arrangement exists between the Medical Officers concerned, that ships arriving at South Alloa are inspected by the Medical Officer of Clackmannan County.

Clackmannan County (Landward Area)

1. **Water Supplies.**—The extensions and improvements in connection with the County and Coalsnaughton Special Water Supply District which included the provision of mechanical filters, a clear water delivery tank and additional mains were completed during the year.

2. **Housing**—(a) **Sufficiency of Working-Class Houses.**—During the year the County Council built and let to tenants a total of 88 houses of which 25 were built under the 1930 Act and 63 under the 1935 Act. At the end of the year there were 178 houses in course of construction throughout the Landward part of the County as follows:—Sauchie (balance of Sprotwell Scheme) 22; Sauchie (Beechwood corner) 16; Clackmannan (Lochies) 50; Tullibody (Manor Crescent) 20; Coalsnaughton (Simpson Drive) 38; and Fishcross 32.

The erection of the 32 houses at Fishcross mentioned above had been under consideration by the County Council in 1937 and a final decision to proceed with this Scheme was only taken in the latter half of 1938. The delay was occasioned by doubts as to the safety of the site from interference by mineral workings. The erection of these 32 houses will allow certain existing houses at Fishcross to be vacated with a view to their reconstruction by Alloa Coal Coy. Ltd. The need for improved housing accommodation still exists as periodical surveys of the Landward Area clearly show, and the provision of new houses therefore requires unremitting attention. The actual details as to numbers must of course be adjusted from time to time in the light of the circumstances disclosed at each survey.

(b) **Habitability of Existing Houses.**—During the year, 139 houses were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928 of which 26 were considered unfit for human habitation. Notices were served in terms of Section 16 of the 1930 Act in respect of these 26 houses and as a result 10 demolition orders were made and two undertakings were given by owners that the houses would not be used for human habitation.

— In four cases proposals were submitted for rendering the houses fit for human habitation and these were approved by the Local Authority; in five other cases final action had not been taken in 1938 and five cases were continued.

Demolition orders were also made in 1938 in respect of 8 houses, regarding which notices under Section 16 of the 1930 Act had been issued the previous year.

The work of dealing with unfit houses goes steadily on but the rate at which such houses can be dealt with depends to a great extent on the speed with which new houses can be provided to rehouse the tenants to be displaced. So far as possible a policy of synchronising the demolition or closure of unfit houses with the probable completion of the new houses which are to take their place, is adopted in an endeavour to reduce the waiting period for tenants from unfit houses.

(c) No Schemes for Clearance or Re-development Areas were dealt with in 1938.

(d) **Overcrowding.**—Since the coming into operation of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, 223 cases of overcrowding, involving 1435 persons, have been relieved. Of these 223 cases, 152 related to privately owned houses and 71 to houses owned by the Local Authority. As was to be expected the bulk of the houses in which overcrowding has been relieved are of one-, two- or three-apartments, the figures being 15 one-apartment; 137 two-apartment; 63 three-apartment; and 8 four-apartment.

Every effort is made to give preference, in the letting of Local Authority houses, to those families living in grossly overcrowded conditions and in unfit houses and exceptional cases are specially considered.

Overcrowding conditions in the County Landward Area are being gradually ameliorated and to such an extent is this the case that, it is anticipated, in at least one district of the County, consideration of the fixing of the "appointed day" may be possible within the next year or so if present progress is maintained.

Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926-1938, and Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Act, 1938.—The Council approved grants under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts in two cases during 1938 and grant was paid in one case where work had been completed during the year. At the end of 1938 grants had been paid towards the cost of reconstructing and improving 171 houses. While much has been done under the Act to improve the housing conditions of agricultural workers and the like and indeed in some cases the improvement obtained is almost beyond belief, there is still scope for much more to be done and every effort is made to encourage owners to take advantage of the Act in suitable cases.

A scheme of assistance under the Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Act, 1938, was drawn up by the County

Council and approved by the Department of Health for Scotland during the year. The scheme provides for the payment of grants by the County Council to owners for the provision of new houses for agricultural workers under certain conditions. It is hoped that this will give a much needed fillip to the provision of modern housing accommodation for the agricultural community.

During the year the County Council made byelaws under the Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Act, 1938, with respect to bothies, chaumers and similar premises for the accommodation of Agricultural Workers. Byelaws were also made in 1938 for the provision of proper accommodation for seasonal workers.

3. **Vital Statistics.**—The birth-rate was 16.7 per 1,000 population compared with 17.7 for Scotland. The illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births was 4.2 compared with 6.1 for Scotland. The death-rate was 11.6 compared with 12.6 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was 43 compared with 70 for Scotland. The death-rates from tuberculosis and from the principal epidemic diseases compare very favourably with the corresponding rates for Scotland. Details of the various rates will be found in Table 1. of Appendix 1. Of the 186 children whose births were registered, 8 were illegitimate, 91 were males and 95 females. There were 129 deaths, 76 of males and 53 females. Of these, 10 were of children under 5 years of age (8 of them under 1 year), and 65 were of persons over 65 years of age, leaving 54 (or 50.4 per cent. of the total deaths) who died between the ages of 5 and 65 years. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 27; Apoplexy, 14; Cancer, 21; Diseases of early infancy, 7. There was one death connected with child-birth.

4. **Workshops and Workplaces.**—There were 13 inspections of factories, 13 of workshops and 41 of workplaces. One defect, namely, insufficient sanitary accommodation, was found and remedied.

Burgh of Alloa

1. **Housing.**—(a) **Sufficiency of Working-Class Houses.**—The Town Council built and let 92 houses during the year. This brings the number of houses built by the Council since 1920 to 1,062 at the end of 1938. Work was carried on during the year at the Bowhouse Extension Scheme (124 houses) and a start was made with the Moir Street (Extension) Scheme of 84 houses.

In addition the Council had under consideration during the year the erection of about 172 houses at Hutton Park Site but

the details of the Scheme had not been fixed at the end of the year.

There is still some leeway to make up in the provision of new houses but the Town Council are tackling the problem with a will and have made considerable progress by their policy of maintaining a steady and continuous building programme.

(b) **Habitability of Existing Houses.**—One hundred and thirty-seven houses were examined during the year under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928. Thirty-eight of these houses were considered unfit for human habitation and nine of them were so represented to the Town Council who, after consideration, took the usual statutory action. As a result the Town Council passed demolition orders in respect of 4 houses and accepted an undertaking in respect of the remaining 5 houses that they would not be used for human habitation until they had been rendered fit for that purpose.

The remaining 29 unfit houses were in an area which it was proposed to deal with as a Clearance Area under the 1930 Act (see C below) and final statutory action was not possible in respect of these houses in 1938.

(c) **Clearance or Re-development Areas.**—Towards the end of the year official representation was made to the Town Council in terms of Section 36 (2) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, that an Area of the Burgh in the vicinity of Shillinghill, Back o' Dykes and King Street, comprising 59 houses should be dealt with as a Clearance Area, but the representation was not considered by the Town Council before the close of the year. It is hoped to be able to deal with this proposed Clearance Area more fully in next year's report.

(d) **Overcrowding.**—The number of cases of overcrowding relieved by the Town Council during the year was 152 relating to 1,032 persons. The year's operations bring the number of cases of overcrowding relieved as a result of action taken by the Local Authority and the number of persons concerned, from the date of the survey under the 1935 Act to the end of the year, up to 215 and 1,412 respectively.

In 12 cases in which overcrowding had been relieved by the Council the houses have again become overcrowded.

There is regular co-operation between the House Factor's Department and the Public Health Department in connection with cases requiring special consideration owing to exceptional circumstances.

Families living in unfit houses and those most severely overcrowded receive first consideration in the letting of Local Authority houses.

2. **Vital Statistics.**—Details of the principal rates will be found in Table 1. of Appendix 1. The birth-rate was 17.9 compared with 17.7 for Scotland. The illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births was 6.2 compared with 6.1 for Scotland. The death-rate was 12.7 compared with 12.6 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was 50 compared with 70 for Scotland. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.45 compared with 0.52 for Scotland, while the corresponding rates from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were 0.07 and 0.17. The death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases was 0.07 compared with 0.41 for Scotland. Of the 241 children whose births were registered, 15 were illegitimate, while 124 were males and 117 were females. There were 161 deaths, 83 of males and 78 of females. Of these, 16 were of children under 5 years of age (12 of them under 1 year) and 85 were of persons over 65 years of age, leaving 60 (or 37.3 per cent. of the total deaths) of persons who died between the ages of 5 and 65 years. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 31; Apoplexy, 23; Cancer, 25; Tuberculosis, 6; Pneumonia, 13. There was one death connected with child-birth.

3. **Workshops and Workplaces.**—Eleven inspections of factories, 8 of workshops, and 47 of workplaces were made. No defect was found. The usual statement has been forwarded to the Home Office.

Burgh of Alva

1. **Housing.**—(a) **Sufficiency of Working-Class Houses.**—The erection of the balance of 58 houses at Greenhead Site were completed in 1938. This completes the total Scheme of 62 houses here. In addition the erection of 24 houses at Braehead Site were proceeding and it was decided to erect a further 64 houses in the Green Square, Ark Street and School Wynd Re-development Area, (see c below) during the year. These Schemes should go a long way towards relieving the needs of the Town for improved housing accommodation but the necessity for further Schemes will still remain, as each year sees its quota of houses reaching the stage when they must be dealt with as unfit and provision made for relieving the tenants. Some provision must also be made for meeting the normal requirements of the population. The total number of houses built by the Town Council since 1920 was 237 at the end of the year.

(b) **Habitability of Existing Houses.**—During the year 69 dwelling houses were examined under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928 and 25 of them were considered unfit for human habitation.

Representations were made to the Town Council in connection with 18 of the unfit houses and after consideration demolition orders were issued in respect of these 18 houses. The remaining seven houses are within an area being dealt with by the Town Council as a Re-development Area (see c below).

(c) **Clearance and Re-development Areas.**—Further progress was made during the year with the Ark Street, Green Square and School Wynd Re-development Area by the holding of a Local Inquiry with regard to a Compulsory Purchase Order which the Town Council proposed to make under the Scheme.

As a result the making of a Compulsory Purchase Order was approved and the Town Council given the necessary powers to acquire certain properties within the Re-development Area. Negotiations were thereafter carried out with a view to purchasing the properties required, but final arrangements had not been made at the end of the year.

(d) **Overcrowding.**—At the end of the year the number of cases of overcrowding which had been relieved since the coming into operation of the 1935 Act was 99 and the number of people involved was 636. In 84 cases the persons resided in privately owned houses and in 15 cases they lived in Council houses.

Most of the worst cases of overcrowding in the Burgh have been dealt with and overcrowding generally has been greatly reduced.

2. **Vital Statistics.**—The various rates are detailed in Table I. of Appendix I. The birth-rate was 15.6 compared with 17.7 for Scotland. The illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births was 3.2 compared with 6.1 for Scotland. The death-rate was 15.3 compared with 12.6 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was 80.7 compared with 70 for Scotland. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.25 compared with 0.52 for Scotland, while the corresponding rates from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were nil and 0.17. The epidemic disease death-rate was 0.5 compared with 0.41 for Scotland. Of the 62 children whose births were registered, 2 were illegitimate, while 29 were males and 33 were females. There were 61 deaths, 21 of males, and 40 of females. Of these, 7 were of children under 5 years of age, and 35 were of persons over 65 years of age, leaving 19 (or 31.15 per cent. of the total deaths) of persons who died between 5 and 65 years of age. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 11; Cerebral Haemorrhage, 9; Cancer, 5; Diseases of early infancy, 6. There were two deaths connected with child-birth.

3. **Workshops and Workplaces.**—Three inspections of factories, 9 of workshops, and 23 of workplaces were made during the year. No defect was found.

Burgh of Tillicoultry

1. Housing.—(a) **Sufficiency of Working-Class Houses.**—The Town Council completed the erection of 42 houses in 1938 being the balance of the Scheme at Greenfield (66 houses) referred to in last year's report. At the end of the year the number of houses which the Town Council had built since 1920 was 222. A proposal for the erection of further houses at Jannieson Gardens was under consideration during the year, but no decision was reached.

(b) **Habitability of Existing Houses.**—Under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928 there were examined during the year 32 houses. Nine of these houses were considered unfit for human habitation and will be dealt with in due course. The number of unfit houses in the Burgh has been greatly reduced by the action of the Town Council over a period of years and not many remain which are in such a state as to require demolition. At the same time this number is likely to increase because houses which are on the "border line" will fall to be demolished unless considerably improved by the owners. Another factor which affects the number of houses which can be considered unfit is the general standard of working-class houses in the district and, as this standard is being improved yearly by the provision of new houses, an increasing number of the older types of houses are brought within the unfit category.

(c) No Clearance or Re-development Area Schemes were considered during the year.

(d) **Overcrowding.**—The total number of cases of overcrowding relieved by the Town Council at the end of the year was 75 involving 236 persons. Sixty-one of the cases were from privately owned houses and fourteen were from houses belonging to the Town Council. The worst cases of overcrowding shown by the Survey Records together with families living in unfit houses receive first consideration in the allocation of houses belonging to the Local Authority and cases where exceptional circumstances exist receive particular attention.

(e) **Housing (Rural Workers) Acts 1926-1931.**—Grant was paid during the year in respect of 20 houses reconstructed under these Acts. This brings the total number of houses in respect of which the Local Authority have paid grant to 36 at the end of the year.

2. Vital Statistics.—The birth-rate was 19.5 compared with that of 17.7 for Scotland, and the illegitimate birth-rate per 100

total births was 4.9 compared with 6.1 for Scotland. The death-rate was 17.22 compared with 12.6 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was 114.75 compared with 70 for Scotland. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.32 compared with 0.52 for Scotland, while the corresponding rates for non-pulmonary tuberculosis were 0.32 and 0.17. The death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases was 0.32 compared with 0.41 for Scotland. Of the 61 children whose births were registered, 3 were illegitimate. 31 were males and 30 were females. There were 54 deaths, 25 of males and 29 of females. Of these, 9 were of children under 5 years of age, and 26 of persons over 65 years of age, leaving 19 (or 35.2 per cent. of the total deaths) of persons who died between the ages of 5 and 65 years of age. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 15; Apoplexy, 3; Cancer, 7; Old Age, 5. There was one death connected with child-birth.

3. **Workshops and Workplaces.**—Six inspections of factories, 10 of workshops, and 20 of workplaces were made during the year. No defect was found. No lists of outworkers were received.

Burgh of Dollar

1. **Housing—(a) Sufficiency of Working-Class Houses.**—During the year 8 houses at Manor House Road Scheme were completed making the total number of houses built by the Town Council since 1920, 56 at the end of the year. The original number of houses in this Scheme (14) was increased to 16 by the conversion of two of the larger houses, for which tenants were no longer available, into four houses of 3 apartments each.

(b) **Habitability of Existing Houses.**—Twenty-eight houses were inspected during 1938 under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928, and of these, 14 were found to be nearing the stage when action for demolition or Closure would be necessary under the 1930 Act.

(c) No Clearance or Re-development Area Schemes were considered by the Council during the year.

(d) **Overcrowding.**—At the end of the year overcrowding had been relieved by the Town Council in respect of 16 privately owned houses and 2 Council houses since the survey under the 1935 Act was taken, the number of persons involved being 105.

2. **Vital Statistics.**—The birth-rate was 5.6 compared with 17.7 for Scotland, and the illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total

births, was nil compared with 6.1 for Scotland. The death-rate was 14.71 compared with 12.6 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was nil compared with 70 for Scotland. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was nil compared with 0.52 for Scotland, while the corresponding rates from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were nil and 0.17. The death-rate from epidemic diseases was nil compared with 0.41 for Scotland. Of the 8 children whose births were registered, 4 were males and 4 were females. Of the 21 persons who died, 11 were males and 10 females; there was no death under 5 years of age, 13 were over 65 years, leaving 8 (or 38.1 per cent.) between the ages of 5 and 65. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 4; Cancer, 2; Apoplexy, 5; Old Age, 2. There was one death connected with child-birth.

3. **Workshops and Workplaces.**—There are no factories. Six inspections were made of workshops and 18 of workplaces. No defect was found requiring special attention.

Report by the County Sanitary Inspector

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN

Water Supplies.—These are dealt with in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year about 615 lin. yds. of new 4" main water pipes were laid as compared with about 72 lin. yds. of new 3" main water pipes laid the previous year.

The usual repairs to blown joints, fractured pipes, etc., were expeditiously carried out and the various filters, etc., and environs were well maintained.

Drainage, Sewage Purification and Disposal.—The various drainage systems throughout the County Landward Area proved generally satisfactory in 1938, although in certain of the districts constant attention to particular portions of the main sewers was required, mainly due to poor gradient or to underground workings. These parts have to be flushed or chained periodically and so far this has proved sufficient, but the question of relaying some of these parts, particularly those affected by underground workings, may ultimately have to be faced.

Results from the Sewage Purification Plants were reasonable on the whole in spite of the fact that some of them appear considerably taxed by the amount of sewage with which they have to deal. As the quantity of sewage to be treated is regularly increasing on account of the erection of new houses it is only to be expected that the question of adequate treatment in certain districts will have to be considered at some future date.

The usual routine inspections of new and reconstructed drains were made and in all 58 smoke test inspections were carried out and 41 connections were made to Public Sewers during the year under review.

About 680 lin. yds. of new 6" F.C. sewers were laid in 1938 in connection with housing schemes of the Local Authority, the corresponding figures for 1937 being 120 lin. yds. of 6" F.C. sewers and 93 lin. yds. of 9" F.C. sewers.

Scavenging.—This was carried out on the same lines as in previous years and gave no cause for complaint. The collection of domestic refuse and street sweepings is carried out by contract but street scavenging is done entirely by full-time em-

ployees in the various districts who devote part of their time to the work.

All refuse is disposed of in tips convenient to each district and these are kept in a reasonable condition and receive constant attention for rat destruction.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The undernoted table shows the position at the end of 1938 as regards Sanitary Conveniences used in common in the various special Drainage Districts of the County.

Table showing as at 31st December, 1938, the number of occupied houses in special Drainage Districts of the County and the number of water closets, dry closets, etc., serving 2, 3, 4 and 5 or more tenants each respectively, also the number of houses without inside sink and water supply.

District	Approximate number of occupied houses	Water Closets each serving tenants as under				Dry Closets each serving tenants as under				No of houses without an inside sink and water supply
		2	3	4	5 or m're	2	3	4	5 or m're	
Coalsnaughton and Devonside -	375	25	4	...	..	2	...	...	...	39
Clackmannan -	560	24	18	12	1	...	...	...	...	42
Menstrie - -	255	15	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	8
Tullibody - -	280	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Sauchie, Fishcross, Devon Village and Sauchie Village	1,040	80	26	12	4	22	1	...	...	89
Totals - -	2,510	171	61	26	5	24	1	...	...	199

During the year the erection of a Public Convenience and Waiting Room at Sauchie was completed. The premises and fittings, etc., received considerable abuse for a period after the opening but this eventually ceased and little trouble is experienced in this connection now. The premises are regularly cleaned and kept in good order.

Nuisances.—Thirty-two nuisances were found and dealt with in 1938 as a result of routine inspection of the district or complaints received. Intimation, either written or verbal, was made in every case to the "author of the nuisance."

Little trouble was experienced in having these nuisance conditions speedily remedied and in no case was it necessary to have recourse to Statutory Action.

A few complaints were received from tenants regarding the infestation of their dwelling houses by bugs. The trouble was not deep seated in any of the cases and routine treatment with suitable insectide was found sufficient to destroy the vermin and no recurrence was reported.

A number of visits were paid to a house which was being kept in a filthy condition and the occupier was warned.

Although every effort was made to encourage and advise the occupier to improve matters, it became evident that the cleaning of the house, bedding, etc., was being done in a perfunctory and casual manner and that no real sustained effort to keep the premises clean could be looked for.

As the children in the house also appeared to be neglected and their attendance at school was very spasmodic the question of taking proceedings in court against the parents was under consideration at the end of the year.

Offensive Trades, Slaughterhouses, etc.—The three slaughterhouses were examined regularly throughout the year and were as a rule found in good order and kept in a clean condition. The volume of business done in one of the slaughterhouses is small, but the other two are regularly used.

The knackery at Tullibody was found satisfactory when visited and no complaints were received in connection with it and the improved conditions referred to in last year's report were again maintained.

In all twenty-nine visits of inspection were made to the knackery and slaughterhouses in 1938.

The number of animals slaughtered in the three slaughterhouses during the year was Cattle, 484; Calves, 45; Sheep, 932; Pigs, 313; a total of 1,774 as compared with 1,480 the previous year.

Factories Act, 1937.—During the year 53 inspections were made of Factories and a start was made with the survey of "mechanical" factories as regards means of escape in case of fire. Visits to "mechanical" factories are included in the above number of inspections. Two certificates under Section 34 of the Act as to means of escape in case of fire were issued in 1938.

As a result of the various visits paid to Factories the following defects were noted and the attention of the occupiers directed thereto, viz.:—Want of cleanliness (1) and defective Sanitary accommodation (1).

In each case it was found on subsequently visiting the premises that the matters complained of had been remedied.

Infectious Diseases.—338 cases of Infectious Diseases were notified in 1938. 271 of these cases were removed to Institutions and 67 were treated at home.

In connection with these cases the following action was taken, viz.:—300 visits of enquiry were made, 307 houses were disinfected, 185 notices were sent to headmasters of schools, etc., intimating the existence of Infectious Disease among scholars and contacts, two sets of bedding were destroyed and one set of bedding was steam disinfected.

The routine exclusion of contacts employed in connection with the handling, storage and preparation of food took place, such contacts being referred to the Medical Officer of Health.

62 library books were removed from infected houses and returned to the libraries after disinfection

When necessary school classrooms and wards in Alloa Day Home and Nursery were disinfected during the year.

Milk Production.—The number of registered milk producers in the County at the close of 1938 was the same as at the end of 1937, viz., 37. In addition there are 25 registered milk shops.

107 inspections were made of the above premises in 1938 and on the whole they were found clean and well managed and in conformity with the Dairy Bye-laws. It was, however, necessary in a few cases to direct the occupiers' attention to one or two breaches of the Bye-laws and it was usually found on subsequent inspection that the matters complained of had been put right.

During the year a considerable advance was made in the production of Graded Milk and fifteen applications for licences to use the various special designations in relation to the milk produced by them were received from producers.

Four of these applications were in respect of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" and eleven were in respect of the special designation "Standard." After consideration by the Local Authority the applications were dealt with as follows, viz.:—Three of the applications for "T.T." licences were granted and one was continued; two of the applications for "Standard" licences were subsequently withdrawn; consideration of six applications was continued and in the remaining three cases the necessary licence was granted.

In every case before licences were granted the Local Authority were satisfied that the condition of the premises and the methods of milk production, etc., complied with the Milk (Special Designations) Orders and that efficient plant for the sterilization of utensils, etc., was being provided. Samples of the milk were taken in each case before granting licences, to ascertain whether it conformed to the standard laid down in the Orders.

There is one creamery within the County. It belongs to Alloa Co-operative Society, Ltd., and is situated in Alloa Burgh. The

Society hold a Pasteuriser's Licence in respect of the premises which were always found clean and well managed when visited. An average of about 2,500 gallons of milk are treated daily at this creamery.

The requirements of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order of 1934 continued to be complied with throughout the year and no action was required by this Department in connection with the Order.

The number of animals found in registered dairies at one inspection was approximately 1,000.

During the year nineteen samples of sweet milk, three samples of pasteurised milk and three samples of Certified milk were taken for Bacteriological Examination.

The following table shows the results of milk samples taken during the year for chemical analysis and Bacteriological Examination. In cases where the results showed that milk did not comply with statutory requirements or was not being produced with due care the premises were visited or the Dairyman was notified of the result and its significance. In this way every effort was made to ensure satisfactory methods of milk production and samples taken subsequently generally showed that in the cases results were much better.

TABLE A.
Results of Bacteriological Examination and Chemical Analysis of Milk Samples taken in 1938.

No. of Sample	Designation	Number of Bacteria per c.c.	Bacillus Coli in				Milk Fat per cent.	Milk Solids per cent.
			1 c.c.	1-10 c.c.	1-100 c.c.	1-1000 c.c.		
1	Not Designated	50,000	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	—	—
2	Pasteurised	4,400	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	3.75	8.75
3	Certified	100	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	3.57	9.11
4	Not Designated	8,000	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	3.99	8.91
5	Not Designated	1,200	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	—	—
6	Not Designated	120,000	Present	Present	Present	Present	3.75	9.21
7	Not Designated	1,440	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	—	—
8	Pasteurised	8,720	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	3.50	8.86
9	Certified	30,000	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	4.70	9.04
10	Not Designated	34,000	—	Absent	Absent	Absent	4.19	8.91
11	Not Designated	325,000	—	—	Present	Absent	3.30	8.92
12	Not Designated	4,400	—	—	Absent	Absent	3.83	9.03
13	Not Designated	66,000	—	—	Present	Absent	4.51	8.61
14	Not Designated	1,000	—	Absent	Absent	Absent	5.65	8.71
15	Not Designated	49,000	—	Present	Absent	Absent	—	—
16	Not Designated	18,000	—	Present	Absent	Absent	3.40	9.02
17	Not Designated	21,000	—	Present	Absent	Absent	—	—
18	Not Designated	300	—	Absent	Absent	Absent	—	—
19	Not Designated	12,000	—	—	Present	Absent	3.05	9.03
20	Not Designated	8,000	—	Absent	Absent	Absent	4.47	8.59
21	Not Designated	15,000	—	Present	Absent	Absent	—	—
22	Not Designated	4,000	—	Absent	Absent	Absent	2.20	8.51
23	Not Designated	85,000	—	Present	Absent	Absent	6.66	8.76
24	Not Designated	3,800	—	Present	Absent	Absent	4.77	8.66
25	Certified	9,200	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	—	—
	Pasteurised							

TABLE B.

Abstract of Bacterial Counts of Milk Samples in Table A.
(excluding designated milks).

No. of Bacteria per c.c.	Number of Samples	Percentage of Total
Not more than 30,000	12	63
Between 30,001 and 200,000	6	32
Between 200,001 and 325,000	1	5

It is interesting to note that 63 per cent. of the untreated milk samples had a bacterial count of not more than 30,000 per c.c. which is the maximum laid down in the order for Certified milk. Of these twelve samples, eight were free from B. Coli in 1-10th c.c. so that 42 per cent. of the total samples of untreated milk complied fully with the requirements of the order for Certified milk in respect of Bacterial Count and B. Coli content.

Housing.—The Medical Officer of Health discusses housing conditions in the County and Burghs in his report and reference is made to the appropriate section thereof for information on this subject.

Appendix II of this report gives details in statistical form of action taken in 1938 under the various statutes dealing with housing.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, Food Inspection, etc.—Twelve official and fifty-one informal samples were taken in 1938 under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

The official samples were made up as follows, viz.:—Sweet Milk, 2; Cheese, 1; Butter, 1; Tea, 1; Oatmeal, 1; Mince, 3; and Sausages, 3, while the informal samples were composed of Sweet Milk, 34; Pasteurised Milk, 3; Certified Milk, 3; Oatmeal, 1; Mince, 5 and Sausages, 5.

One informal sample of sweet milk and one informal sample of Pasteurised milk were broken in transit.

Of the sixty-one samples reported upon by the Public Analyst, four informal samples of sweet milk were reported to be below the standard, but "follow up" samples proved to be genuine.

With the exception of these four samples all the other samples were reported genuine.

The average milk fat content of all the milk samples reported upon (37) excluding Certified milk samples works out at 3.80 per cent., and the average for non-fatty solids at 8.84 per cent.

The undernoted table gives corresponding averages for the milk samples taken during the five years 1934 to 1938:—

Year.	No. of Samples.	Total Milk Fat Content	Total Milk Acids Content	Average Milk Fat Content	Average Milk Solids Content
1934	34	117.98%	301.58%	3.47%	8.87%
1935	41	166.46%	359.57%	4.06%	8.77%
1936	37	126.17%	313.76%	3.41%	8.48%
1937	23	87.86%	204.47%	3.82%	8.89%
1938	37	140.66%	327.08%	3.80%	8.84%
Totals	172	639.13%	1506.46%		
Averages	34.4	3.71%	8.7%		

From these results it will be apparent that the milk supply of the County continues to be of a satisfactory standard, the average butter fat content of all untreated milks being again above the standard for Certified milk (3.5 per cent.).

It is found that 20 (54 per cent.) of the 37 untreated samples each contained over 3.5 per cent. of butter fat and it would therefore appear that no undue difficulty should be experienced by producers in supplying milk to conform to the presumptive legal standard of 3 per cent. butter fat and indeed it raises grounds for considering that the standard is to the low side.

Inspections made from time to time during the year of shops, etc., where foodstuffs were kept and exposed for sale revealed little cause for complaint, the premises as a rule being clean and well managed.

45 lbs. cooked meat and 60 lbs. frozen meat were seized and destroyed during the year as unfit for human consumption.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.—Refuse tips belonging to the County Council were dealt with regularly throughout the year for the destruction of vermin, by means of poisoning, trapping and gassing and as a result large numbers of rats were killed.

Advice and assistance continued to be given in cases of serious infestation and the "Cyanogas" apparatus was loaned to private parties as in former years.

Stocks of rat poisons are available in the Department for use in suitable cases and as has been the practice for some years the Local Authority again took part in the national campaign for rat destruction. While the results of such campaigns, so far as the number of rats, etc., destroyed is concerned, are difficult to assess there can be no doubt that they serve a very useful purpose and cause considerable havoc to the rat population.

The administration of the Act generally presented little difficulty and it was usually found that owners and occupiers alike were alive to the need for rat destruction and readily co-operated in efforts to rid their premises of these pests, although in actual practice it is not always a simple matter to achieve entirely satisfactory results.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.—43 visits were paid to premises of "listed sellers" under Part II of this Act, in 1938, and it was found that the provisions of the Act and poisons rules made thereunder were being complied with.

The number of "listed sellers" under Part II. of the Act was 25 in 1938, and the number of premises involved was 40.

BURGH OF ALLOA

Water Supply.—This again proved satisfactory throughout the year and the filters, etc., received regular attention and were well maintained. One or two complaints were received by this Department regarding inadequacy of water supply. The complaints were mostly due to defective service pipes and on the piping being renewed the complaints ceased.

Drainage.—The outfall and intercepting sewers proved adequate for the drainage of the Burgh during the year and no serious trouble in connection with drainage occurred. Regular attention was given to the cleaning of manholes and the whole drainage system was well maintained.

The usual routine inspections were made of new and reconstructed drains, the smoke test being applied in sixteen cases.

Nuisances. Thirty-four nuisances were dealt with and 25 written intimations under Section 19 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were sent in connection therewith. Verbal intimation was made in the remainder of the cases.

No undue difficulty was experienced in having any of the nuisances remedied although in a few cases some pressure was required.

Complaints were received during the year regarding nuisance caused by the emission of black smoke from Factories. Observation showed that the complaints had some foundation and after correspondence with the parties concerned improvement was obtained. In one case patent smoke consuming apparatus was installed and more attention to the firing of the boilers in the other cases was adopted.

Considerable time was taken up in dealing with vermin infested houses. In all 29 houses belonging to the Town Council were dealt with for this reason during the year, as compared with 6 in 1937. The infestation was slight in most cases and by systematic and thorough treatment with suitable insecticides the trouble was eventually eradicated.

In co-operation with the House Factor's Department every effort is made to deal with bug infested furniture, etc., belonging to tenants who have been allocated Council houses, before they actually occupy the new houses.

The character of the nuisances was much the same as in previous years, viz., choked drains, choked traps and sanitary fittings, abuse of sanitary fittings, etc.

Slaughterhouses, etc.—Periodical visits were paid to the Slaughterhouse and it was always found in a clean and tidy condition. Although the premises are not modern they are maintained in a satisfactory state and are well managed by the resident superintendent.

The numbers of animals slaughtered during the year were as follows, viz.:—Cattle, 1,661; Calves, 1; Sheep, 2,504; and Pigs, 905; total, 5,071.

The corresponding figures for 1937 were Cattle, 1,733; Calves, 2; Sheep, 2,520; and Pigs, 1,041; a total of 5,296.

Factories Act, 1937.—This Act, which came into operation on the 1st July, 1938, consolidates and amends the Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901 to 1929. Under the Act Factories are now classed as "Mechanical" or "Non Mechanical" Factories, according to whether mechanical power is or is not used in the Factory and the terms Workshops and Workplaces are discontinued.

The examination of premises under the Act in respect of the provision of Fire Escapes is in the hands of Mr Cairns, Firemaster, but 52 inspections of Factories were made during the year by the Public Health Department in connection with Sanitary Accommodation, etc.

As a result of these inspections three defects were found, all of which were remedied after intimation to the occupier.

Scavenging.—The collection and disposal of domestic refuse within the Burgh was efficiently carried out during the year and street scavenging also received adequate attention.

The Burgh refuse tip was well managed, the method of "controlled" tipping being in operation. This method of tipping and the regular use by the attendants of the "Cyanogas" apparatus, etc., has the effect of reducing rat infestation to small proportions.

As explained in previous reports the Cleansing Department of the Burgh is under the direction of Mr Cairns, Burgh Surveyor, and gave no cause for complaint throughout the year.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The number of water closets in the Burgh used in common at the end of 1938 was as follows, viz:—295 common to two families each; 98 common to three families each; 99 common to four families each; 39 common to five or more families each; total, 531; and the number of houses without an indoor water supply was 72.

Most of the houses without an indoor water supply and a large proportion of those with water closets common to more than three families are in such a condition as will ultimately require action by way of closure or demolition under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930. In these cases it was considered wise to refrain from insisting on the provision of additional water closets or the installation of indoor water supplies.

Lodging Houses.—The two lodging houses in the Burgh were examined on six occasions and were found generally well conducted.

Burials.—The bodies of three adults were buried during the year by the Local Authority at a total cost of £12 10s as no person could be found to undertake this responsibility.

Burgh Police (Scotland) Acts, 1892-1903.—During the year under review one notice was served under these Acts requiring the linewashing or painting of a common stair and passage, and the necessary work was thereafter carried out.

BURGH OF ALVA

Water Supply.—The water supply is obtained from the upland surfaces of the Ochil-Hills and is of satisfactory quality. The supply is adequate in winter but is somewhat uncertain at times during drought owing to insufficiency of the storage accommodation. The Town Council have taken advice on the matter, but no final decision has yet been made.

Drainage.—The drainage of the Burgh was adequate during the year and gave no cause for serious complaint. Manholes were cleaned regularly as required and the mains and Sewage Purification Plant were well maintained. The effluent from the sedimentation tanks, which is discharged into a ditch and thence to the River Devon, was generally satisfactory.

The usual routine examinations and smoke tests were made of new and reconstructed drains throughout the year.

Nuisances.—Eight nuisances were found and dealt with. All were remedied without undue delay. They were all of the type experienced in previous years and no especial difficulty was met with in connection with any of them.

Slaughterhouses and Unsound Food.—Seventeen inspections were made of the three private slaughterhouses in the Burgh during the year and they were as a rule found in a clean and wholesome state. No cause for serious complaint regarding any of these premises occurred. The following animals were slaughtered during the year, viz:—Cattle, 311; Calves, 2; Sheep, 530; and Pigs, 64. This gives a total of 907 animals dealt with in 1938 as against 887 in 1937.

14 lbs. Cooked Gammon were condemned as unfit for human consumption and destroyed.

Factories Act, 1937.—During the year twenty-nine visits of inspection were paid to mechanical and non-mechanical factories under this act.

In one case it was found that the sanitary accommodation was not in conformity with the requirements of the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938, and the necessary intimation was made to the occupier. The matter was receiving attention at the end of the year.

Scavenging.—This Department was well conducted during the year and gave no cause for complaint. Household refuse was regularly removed and the streets were maintained in a clean and wholesome condition.

The refuse tip was regularly treated for the destruction of rats and was conducted without nuisance.

Sanitary Conveniences.—At the close of the year there were the following common water closets in the Burgh:—52 used by two tenants each; 67 used by three tenants each; 59 used by four tenants each; and 3 used by five tenants each; total, 181.

The number of houses without an inside water supply was 237.

BURGH OF TILlicOUNTRY

Water Supply.—The water supply throughout the Burgh was satisfactory during the year and the filters and storage tanks, etc., were kept in good order by the Burgh Surveyor.

The metered supply of water during the year amounted to 75,516,000 gallons which is equivalent to about 66 gallons per head of the population, and is about 4,000,000 gallons more than in 1937.

During the year approximately 700 lin. yds. of new 4-inch main water pipes with the necessary valves and hydrants were laid in connection with housing schemes of the Local Authority.

Drainage.—The drainage of the Burgh was satisfactory during the year except in an area at Greenfield where flooding was experienced in times of heavy rain.

As the flooding occurred on part of the main sewer near the sewage purification plant several expedients were tried at the inlet to the works, etc., in an endeavour to improve matters. It was found, however, that these had not the effect of remedying the flooding and the Town Council ultimately considered the question of laying a new storm water pipe to the River Devon to relieve the over-taxed sewer, but a scheme had not been decided upon at the end of the year.

All manholes on public sewers were regularly cleaned and the maintenance of sewers and sewage purification plants received adequate attention throughout the year.

Routine smoke tests and other inspections were made of new and reconstructed drains and the work generally was found to be of a good standard.

During 1938 the following new sewers were laid, viz:—

496 lin. yds. of 6-inch F.C. Sewer.

122 lin. yds. of 9-inch F.C. Sewer.

Total ... 618 lin. yds.

Nuisances.—Ten complaints regarding nuisances were dealt with during the year. They were of the type experienced in previous years and were usually quickly remedied on being brought to the notice of those responsible.

Slaughterhouse.—The private slaughterhouse within the Burgh was regularly visited. It belongs to the local Co-operative Society and was always found clean and well managed on inspection.

The number of animals slaughtered during the year was as follows, viz:—222 Cattle, 260 Sheep, and 53 Pigs, a total of 535 as compared with 239 Cattle, 237 Sheep and 51 pigs, a total of 527, in 1937.

Factories Act, 1937.—Twenty-five visits of inspection were paid to Factories under the Factories Act, 1937. They were all found satisfactory and in conformity with the provisions of the new Act.

Scavenging.—The scavenging and cleansing of the Burgh received adequate attention during the year and gave no cause for complaint.

The Burgh Refuse Tip received treatment monthly by means of 'Cyanogas' for the destruction of rats and in this way rat infestation was considerably reduced.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The following sanitary conveniences used in common were still in existence at the end of the year, viz:—24 used in common by two tenants each; 33 used in common by three tenants each; and 52 used in common by four tenants; each a total of 109.

There were only 35 houses in the Burgh at the end of the year without an inside sink and water supply.

BURGH OF DOLLAR

Water Supply.—There was a sufficient supply of good quality water throughout the Burgh during 1938.

The clear water tanks, etc., again received the usual careful maintenance from the Burgh Surveyor and I am not aware of any complaint in connection with the water supply during the year.

Drainage.—This department received careful attention and gave little trouble. Manholes were regularly cleaned and sewers generally maintained in good condition.

During the year an alteration in the point of discharge to the River Devon of the outfall sewer for the western part of the Burgh was made, as referred to in last year's report. Results have always proved satisfactory since, when this outfall was inspected.

Routine smoke tests and other inspections were made of new and reconstructed drains during the year and in all cases the work proved generally satisfactory.

Nuisances.—Six nuisances were dealt with in 1938 and in most cases these were quickly remedied. The nuisances met with were of the usual type experienced, viz:—Choked and defective drains, traps, sanitary fitting, etc., and nothing calling for special comment was noted. In no case was statutory action found necessary.

Factories Act, 1937.—Nineteen inspections were made of premises under this Act. All were found in conformity with the Act and no action was necessary.

Scavenging.—This received the usual regular attention throughout the year and gave no cause for complaint.

Regular action was taken for the destruction of rats in and about the Burgh Refuse Tip with a view to keeping these pests under control.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The number of Sanitary Conveniences used in common in the Burgh at the end of the year was the same as in 1937, viz.:—22 serving 2 tenants each and 2 serving 3 tenants each. There were also nine houses without an inside sink or water supply.

Annual Report by the Veterinary Inspector. 1938.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

Forty-four inspections of registered dairies and fifteen inspections of unregistered dairies were made in 1938. The number of animals clinically examined in registered dairy herds was 1,256 and in unregistered dairy herds 45.

Six cases suspected of Tuberculosis were reported by owners under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925; of these four were passed as clinically free from Tuberculosis and two were condemned after being Tuberculin Tested. The clinical examination of herds under the above Act was taken over by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland during the year and the Department now sends reports for the information of the Local Authority.

During the year four samples of milk were taken for examination for B Tuberculosis and all were found negative. One of the samples was, however, found to be unfit for use owing to other infection.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1924.

Butchers' Shops.—During the year 94 visits of inspection were paid to butchers' shops throughout the County.

The amount of diseased and unsaleable meat seized and destroyed as unfit for human consumption was 52 lbs., a reduction of 15 lbs. from last year's total.

Abattoirs.—These premises (9) were inspected on 174 occasions during 1938 and 4 tons, 5 cwts., 3 qrs., 25 lbs. of unsound meat were condemned, the corresponding figure for 1937 being 4 tons., 3 cwts., 1 qr., 15 lbs.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

Anthrax.—One case of this disease occurred during the year. The carcase, that of a heifer, was destroyed under police supervision and the usual disinfection carried out. A total of 7 sudden deaths was reported among farm animals (2 cows, 2 heifers, 1 stirk, 1 pig and 1 ram) and of these 6 were found to be negative. The positive case is that referred to above.

Swine Fever.—A number of suspected cases of this disease were inspected but a post mortem examination proved negative in each case.

APPENDIX I.

VITAL STATISTICS,
RETURNS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, INFANTILE
MORTALITY AND TUBERCULOSIS FOR 1938.

TABLE I.

	Births per 1000 population.		Deaths per 1000 population.		Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births.		Deaths from Tuberculosis per 1000 population.				Deaths from Epidemic Disease per 1000 population.	
	1938.	Mean of Preceding 5 years.	1938.	Mean of Preceding 5 years.	1938.	Mean of Preceding 5 years.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis).		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		1938.	Mean of Preceding 5 years.
							1938.	Mean of Preceding 5 years.	1938.	Mean of Preceding 5 years.		
County Landward Area	16.7	16.8	11.59	11.3	43.01	70.0	0.09	0.26	0.00	0.05	0.45	0.35
Alloa Burgh -	17.9	16.1	12.7	12.9	50	87	0.45	0.53	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.47
Alva Burgh -	15.6	16.0	15.3	15.0	80.65	103.3	0.25	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.52
Tillicoultry Burgh -	19.45	14.9	17.22	17.9	114.75	78.1	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.80
Dollar Burgh -	5.6	7.7	14.71	17.0	0.00	29.0	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.13
Clackmannanshire -	16.8	15.8	12.9	12.6	57	81	0.27	0.40	0.06	0.07	0.30	0.61
Scotland -	17.7	17.8	12.6	13.3	70	79.6	0.52	0.57	0.17	0.18	0.41	0.73

TABLE II.—RETURN OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1939.

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

NUMBER OF CASES COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.													
DISEASE	At all Ages	At Age—Years.							Cases re-moved to Hos-pital	Cases not re-moved to Hos-pital			
		Under 1.	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9	10
Cerebro Spinal Fever, ...	4	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Chickenpox, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever (Undulant), ...	32	...	...	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	32	...
Dysentery, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica, ...	26	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	18
Erysipelas, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaundice, Acute Infective, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles, ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal, ...	12	...	...	1	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia, Acute Primary, ...	67	1	13	14	8	...	18	10	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia, (not otherwise notifiable), ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-myelitis, Acute, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia, ...	6	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever, ...	151	1	37	97	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary, ...	19	...	1	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis—Non-Pulmonary, ...	14	1	2	5	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever, ...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid A, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid B, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	338	6	57	142	35	61	27	10	271	67	...	...

Cases notified in a previous year and removed to Hospital for the first time during 1939.

STATE NAME OF HOSPITAL OR HOSPITALS IN WHICH CASES WERE TREATED.

Clackmannanshire Combination Infectious Diseases Hospital, Alloa.	
T. B. Pavilion at County Infectious Diseases Hospital, Alloa.	
Ochil Hills Sanatorium, Milnathort.	
Granpian Sanatorium, Kingussie.	
County Hospital, Alloa.	
Stirling Royal Infirmary.	
Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.	
East Park Nursing Home, Glasgow.	
Mearns Kirk Hospital, Glasgow.	
Princess Margaret Rose Hospital for Crippled Children, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh.	
Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh.	

TABLE III.—INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1938.

					Deaths under 1 Year.
Diseases of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea, etc.	...	...	...	...	2
Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	...	2
Diseases of Skin and Locomotor System	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.					24
Violence	...	...	...	...	1
					32

TABLE IV—TUBERCULOSIS—STATISTICAL RETURNS, 1938
COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN

I.—RETURN OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS— AGE GROUPS.										Number of cases notified during year in which diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed.
	Under 5		6 and under 15		16 and 25		26 and 35		36 and 45		Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Pulmonary *	{Males ... } Females		0	0	2	1	4	6	2	14	1
Non-Pulmonary	{Males ... } Females		1	0	1	2	0	1	0	5	0
	{Males ... } Females		1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	2
	{Males ... } Females		2	3	1	2	0	3	0	11	6

* Where a case is notified as suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis it should be included under "Pulmonary" only.

II.—RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES WHICH RECEIVED TREATMENT UNDER THE TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME IN SANATORIA OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

		NUMBER OF PATIENTS						In Institutions on December 31, 6
		In Institu- tions on January 1 1	Admitted during the year. 2	Discharged during the year. 3	Died in the institutions. 4	5		
Pulmonary	{Adults	5	14	9	3	1	6	
	{Males	4	2	5	1	...	...
	{Females	1	2	2	...	...	1
	{Children	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary	{Adults	...	...	2	...	...	...
	{Males	...	2	3	...	...	...
	{Females	1	2	2	...	...	2
	{Children	4	...	2	...	...	1
		2	5	5	...	1	1	
TOTAL	...	17	27	28	4	2	10	

† In Column 4 show those who were in final residence 28 days or over.

‡ In Column 5 show those who were in final residence under 28 days.

§ All patients of 15 years and upwards should be classed as Adults

III.—RETURN OF NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDENT IN THE AREA AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1938,

WHO WERE KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

(Only cases in which a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed should be included. Persons in Sanatoria, etc., should be included in the figures for the Area in which they have their home residence.)

NUMBER OF CASES.

AGE-GROUPS.

PULMONARY §

1. Sputum not present ... {Males
... {Females
2. Sputum present but not examined ... {Males
... {Females
3. Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli found ... {Males
... {Females
4. Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli never found ... {Males
... {Females

PULMONARY ... Total

NON-PULMONARY. ||

1. Abdominal ... {Males
... {Females
2. Spine ... {Males
... {Females
3. Bones and Joints (exclusive of Spine) ... {Males
... {Females
4. Superficial Glands ... {Males
... {Females
5. Lupus ... {Males
... {Females
6. Other Parts or Organs ... {Males
... {Females

NON-PULMONARY ... Total

PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY TOTAL

Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
...	1	4	3	2	5	2	...	12
...	1	1	3	2	1	1	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	1	...	2	1	2	1	...	7
...	...	...	...	6	4	5	...	17
...	...	...	1	7	1	2	...	11
...	...	1	5	2	4	3	...	16
...	...	2	4	6	2	3	...	18
...	3	8	18	26	19	22	4	100
1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	4
...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	7
...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	2	1	1	1	4	...	4
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7
1	3	5	3	...	...	1	...	15
...	3	8	5	3	2	1	...	30
8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
13	10	20	14	5	7	8	...	77
13	13	28	32	31	26	30	4	177

§ Persons suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis should be included under "Pulmonary" only.

|| Persons suffering from multiple lesions should be classified according to the site of the principle lesion. No case should be included more than once in the return.

NOTE.—A patient should be retained on the register in the case of pulmonary tuberculosis for at least five years and in the case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis for at least three years after complete freedom from symptoms and absence of signs of tuberculosis, except such as are incompatible with a healed lesion or lesions.

IV.—RETURN OF NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1938, WITH PARTICULARS AS TO PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH AND BETWEEN DISCHARGE FROM AN INSTITUTION AND DEATH.

(Persons dying in Sanatoria, etc., should be included in the figures for the Area in which they had their home residence.)

	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of persons who died from Tuberculosis	5	5	...	3
Of whom :—	...	...	...	...
Not notified or notified only at or after death	...	...	...	...
Notified less than 1 month before death	...	...	...	...
from 1 to 3 months "	...	...	...	...
" 3 to 6 "	...	...	...	...
" 6 to 12 "	...	...	...	...
" 1 to 2 years "	...	...	...	...
" over 2 years "	...	...	...	...
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an Institution	1	...	...	1
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an Institution	3	1	...	...

APPENDIX II.

REPORT FOR 1938 ON WORK UNDER
HOUSING ACTS.

TABLE I.

Clackmannan County—Landward Area

Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928.

1. Number of dwelling houses inspected :—	139
2. Number of dwellings-houses which, on inspection, were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation :—	26
Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925,	
3. Number of houses in respect of which intimations were given during year under Section 20 (1) requiring provision of a sufficient water closet	Nil
4. Number of houses for which water closets were provided during year at instance of County Council without formal intimation under Section 20 (1) :—	5

Housing, Town Planning, &c, (Scotland) Act, 1919.

5. Number of houses in respect of which notice was given during year under Section 40 (1) requiring provision of a water supply (a) inside the house, and (b) outside the house	(a) Nil (b) Nil
6. Number of houses where water supply was provided during year at the instance of County Council without formal notice under Section 40 (1)	4

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930

7. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year in terms of Section 16 (1)	26
8. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which, following on notice under Section 16 (1) :— (a) undertaking has been given during year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit (b) undertaking has been given during year that house will be rendered fit (c) demolition orders have been made during year under Section 16 (3) (d) closing orders have been made during year under Section 16 (3) and (4)	1 3 18 Nil
9. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year at instance of County Council without formal notice under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930	1

TABLE II

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1938, on proceedings taken as regards
Inspection, Improvement, and Demolition and Closure of Dwelling-Houses.

	Alloa Burgh	Alva Burgh	Tillicoultry Burgh	Dollar Burgh
Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928.				
1. Number of Dwelling-houses inspected :—				
(a) during year	137	69	32	28
(b) since 1st January, 1931	1196	512	368	174
2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in any respect unfit for human habitation,				
(a) during the year	38	25	9	14
(b) since 1st January, 1931	591	25	186	90
Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.				
3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served during year in terms of Section 16 (1)	9	18	Nil	Nil
4. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which, following on notice under Section 16 (1),				
(a) undertaking has been given during year that house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit ...	4	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) undertaking has been given during year that house will be rendered fit	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) demolition orders have been made during year under Section 16 (3)	5	18	Nil	Nil
(d) closing orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit during year following on undertakings under Section 16 (2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation during year at instance of Town Council without formal notice under Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN



ANNUAL REPORTS

ON THE

Health & Sanitary Condition

OF THE

County and Burghs

FOR THE YEAR

1939

BY THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR

AND THE

VETERINARY INSPECTOR

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COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN. 1939.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The major health services, for which the County Council are responsible, are dealt with first, while separate sections follow dealing with the minor health services for which the County and Town Councils are each responsible in their respective areas.

POPULATION—AREA—DENSITY OF POPULATION.

	Population.		Area in Acres.	Persons per Acre
	1931 Census	Estimated at Middle of 1939		
Clackmannan County Landward	10,367	11,060	33,143	0·33
Alloa Burgh - - - -	13,322	13,424	1,074	12·21
Alva Burgh - - - -	3,820	3,977	270	14·21
Tillicoultry Burgh - - - -	2,953	3,173	248	12·79
Dollar Burgh - - - -	1,485	1,439	219	6·57
Total - - - -	31,947	33,073	34,954	0·95

VITAL STATISTICS.

The birth rates and various death rates for the year 1939, in the Burghs, the County Landward Area and the County as a whole are shown in tabular form and compared with the rates for Scotland in Table I. of Appendix I. The average rates, i.e. the mean of the rates recorded in each of the five preceding years (1934-38), are also shown in Table I. as they are more reliable than the rates of a single year in small communities.

The following statistics relate to the whole County, including the Burghs, and a comparison with corresponding statistics for the whole of Scotland is made. The figures are corrected for transfers but not adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution.

The birth-rate was 16·7 as compared with a rate for Scotland of 17·4. It is 0·1 below last year's rate and 0·6 above the average. Of the 578 births, 29 were illegitimate, equal to a rate of 5·3 per 100 births, (rate for Scotland, 6·0).

The marriages numbered 241, equivalent to a rate of 7.3 per 1000 population, the corresponding rate for Scotland being 9.2. The rate is 0.3 below that of last year.

Deaths from all causes numbered 415, being equal to a death-rate of 12.4 per 1,000 population, compared with a rate of 12.9 for Scotland. The death-rate is 0.5 lower than that of last year and 0.02 below the average.

The infantile mortality rate was 93 per 1,000 births compared with 69 for Scotland. It is 36 above the rate for last year and 19 above the average.

The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.30 compared with 0.54 for Scotland. The corresponding averages were 0.36 for the County and 0.56 for Scotland. Deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis represented a rate of 0.18 for the County compared with 0.16 for Scotland, corresponding averages being 0.07 and 0.18 respectively.

Deaths from epidemic diseases produced a rate of 0.33 compared with 0.41 for Scotland, the corresponding averages being 0.51 and 0.70.

A general survey of the statistics for the year shows that while, as usual, our birth-rate is below that for Scotland, we compare very favourably with Scotland as regards our various death rates.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

The following statistics deal with the Maternity Services and Child Welfare Scheme:—

1. Births:—

- (a) Number Registered: (1) Legitimate, 549; (2) Illegitimate, 29.
- (b) Number Notified: 519.
- (c) Number attended by Midwives: 114.
- (d) Number of Still-births: 19.

2. Infant Mortality:—

- (a) Number of deaths: 51.
- (b) Rate per 1,000 births: 93.
- (c) Number of deaths according to age groups and causes of death: See Table III. of Appendix I.

3. Maternal Mortality:—

- (a) Number of deaths resulting from miscarriage or child-birth: 4.
- (b) Number of deaths resulting from Puerperal Sepsis: 1

4. Report under Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915:—

Detailed reports have been forwarded to the Central Midwives' Board for Scotland, the Department of Health for Scotland and the County Council. They may be summarised as follows:—Midwives giving notice of intention to practise: County District, 3; Alloa, 6; Alva, 2; Tillicoultry, 1; Dollar, 2. Five of the 14 midwives normally act as maternity nurses and not as midwives, although qualified to do so in terms of the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937. Births attended by Midwives, 149.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 4 (one in the practice of midwives).

Cases of Puerperal Sepsis, 6 (one in a midwife's practice); Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, 5 (none in a midwife's practice).

Cases of Still-birth, 19 (2 in practice of midwives); Cases in which midwives had to call in the services of a doctor, 27.

The Act, in general, worked smoothly.

The Inspector and Assistant Inspectors made 31 inspections of midwives.

5. Home Visitation:—

The following table gives particulars of the Health Visitors' visits to children and expectant mothers.

	County District	Alloa	Alva	Tillicoultry	Dollar	Total
NUMBER VISITED.						
Infants	321	442	69	82	16	930
Children (1-5 years)	424	583	134	105	31	1277
Expectant Mothers	105	171	21	26	11	334
TOTAL VISITS.						
Infants	763	1710	305	257	95	3130
Children (1-5 years)	986	2063	590	570	39	4248
Expectant Mothers	97	223	33	29	23	405

6. Voluntary Workers:—

As in previous years, a number of ladies give valued voluntary assistance and show increasing interest in the welfare of mothers and children.

7. Ante-natal Consultations—Five expectant mothers attended.

8. Post-natal Consultations, 20 attendances by mothers.

9. Child Welfare Consultations:—

	Alloa	Alva	Tilly.
No. of Sessions (one hour's duration)	23	11	10
(a) Number of children attending under 1 year of age	44	9	8
Number of children attending over 1 year of age	35	4	18
(b) Total number of attendances under 1 year of age	80	21	11
Total number of attendances over 1 year of age	138	15	41
(c) Illnesses Recorded:—Anaemia, digestive disturbances, bronchial affections, cardiac conditions, hernia, phimosis, skin affections, tonsils and adenoids, eye, ear and nasal diseases, enlarged glands, paralysis, deformities, injuries, burns, malnutrition, naevus, dental caries, etc.			

22. The educational side of the work is dealt with at the mothercraft meetings, of which there were 17 in Alloa, 29 in Alva and 31 in Tillicoultry. The attendances of mothers were:—Alloa, 1,674; Alva, 741; Tillicoultry, 1,724. The attendances of children were:—Alloa, 1,624; Alva, 640; Tillicoultry, 1,244.

10. Special Treatment Centres:—

Treatment is given at the doctors' consultations at the Welfare Centres, and cases may be referred from them to the School Clinics if necessary.

- (1) Teeth.—Three children were referred to a School Dental Clinic.

- (2) Eyes.—Eight children were treated by the Eye Specialist at the School Clinic.

- (3) Minor Ailments.—The Health Visitors attended to 181 minor ailments.

- (4) Ultra Violet Ray Clinic.—

- (a) Number of attendances:—

	1938.	1939.
Day Nursery Children	277	196
Out-Patients	1,239	1,436

- (b) Number of cases:—

	1938.	1939.
Day Nursery Children	20	20
Out-Patients	58	63

11. Day Nursery, etc.:—

Increasing use is made of the Day Nursery in Alloa as the following figures show.

(a) Number of attendances:—

	1938.	1939.
(1) Under 1 year of age	1,125	1,287
(2) Over 1 year of age	4,014	4,051
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,139	5,338

(b) Charges at the rate of 5d, 4d or 3d are made for day attendances, and 9d for day and night residence. Necessitous children are admitted free.

Total charges (5,338 attendances) ... £102 2 9

(c) Receipts £100 10 0

During the year, 14 children were resident day and night in the Nursery, making a total of 285 days residence. Most of the children were admitted owing to illness of their mothers in Hospital or for other good reason.

12. Food and Milk:—

Mothers. Children.

- (1) Number of persons supplied with liquid milk, dried milk, milk substitutes and other food preparations 114 138
- (2) Liquid Milk—
Total quantity supplied (Gallons) 508 947
- (3) Dried milk and other milk substitutes—

Total Quantity Supplied.

Cow and Gate	...	456 lbs.
Ostermilk	...	168 lbs.
Ambrosia	...	120 lbs.
Trufood	...	648 lbs.

(4) Other food preparations—

Malt and Oil	...	480 lbs.
Virol	...	168 lbs.

	£	S	D
(5) Total cost to Local Authority (2)	84	17	6
(4)	120	2	0
(4)	30	4	11

Total	...	£235	4	5
Amount recovered by Local Authority	...	129	19	4
Net Cost	...	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		£105	5	1

13 and 14. Measles and Whooping Cough:—

- (a) These diseases are not notifiable in the County.
- (b) Number of Deaths—Measles, 0; Whooping Cough, 3
- (c) Number of cases removed to Hospital—Measles, 1; Whooping Cough, 0.
- (d) Domiciliary visits were made by the Health Visitors as required.
- (e) No special staff was required.

15. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Four cases were notified.

16. Maternity Hospitals.—Five ante-natal cases and thirty-three abnormal confinements were treated in Maternity Hospitals or in the County Hospital, Alloa.

17. Homes for Unmarried Mothers.—No cases were sent to such Homes.

18. Hospitals for Sick Children:—

Forty-one children were admitted to various Hospitals, including the Hospitals for Sick Children, Glasgow and Edinburgh, and the local Hospitals.

19, 20, and 21. Convalescent Homes, Boarding-out, Home Helps.—Home help can be arranged for maternity cases under our Scheme. One application was received and granted.

22. Educatational.—See under Welfare Centres above.

23. Agencies Associated with Scheme:—

The Sub-Committee keeps in touch with other Committees of the County Council and public voluntary agencies which deal with welfare work.

24. Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations (Scotland). 1929.

- (1) Total number of cases of (a) puerperal fever, 6;
(b) puerperal pyrexia, 5.

- (2) Total number of cases removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital:—

- (a) puerperal fever, 6;
- (b) puerperal pyrexia, 1.

- (3) Total number of deaths (a) puerperal fever, 1;
(b) puerperal pyrexia, 0.

- (4) Number of cases following instrumental delivery:—
(a) puerperal fever, 1;
(b) puerperal pyrexia, 1

- (5) Number of deaths included under (4), 0.

- (6) Number of cases where the Local Authority provided assistance on the request of medical practitioners
 - (i) Consultant Service, 0.
 - (ii) Bacteriological Examination, 0.
 - (iii) Skilled Nursing at home, 0.
 - (iv) Hospital Treatment, 7.
- (7) Observations on the working of the Regulations:—
Arrangements have been made for a complete scheme embracing all the provisions outlined in (6).

25. Other provisions:—

Cases of pneumonia are admitted to the County Fever Hospital.

Arrangements are in force for the provision of Insulin. None was required during the year under the Scheme.

MATERNITY SERVICES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1937.—The object of the Act is to ensure that women who are to be confined in their own homes will have adequate medical and nursing care before, during and after child-birth should they so desire.

It directed that local authorities should formulate schemes embodying the terms of the Act. Such a Scheme was formulated for the County and became operative on 15th September. The following are the main provisions of the County Scheme.

- (a) The joint supervision of pregnancy and the lying-in period by a medical practitioner and a certified midwife, and in certain cases the advice and assistance of an obstetrician.

No woman shall be entitled to the services of a medical practitioner otherwise than in association with a certified midwife nor to the services of a midwife otherwise than in association with a medical practitioner.

- (b) Any woman who wishes to take advantage of the Scheme shall make application as soon as she becomes aware that she is pregnant and in any event not later than three months before the expected date of confinement.

A woman who has become permanently resident in the area later than three months before the expected date of confinement shall apply as soon as reasonably practicable.

A woman who changes her residence permanently into another area shall forthwith give notice to the Medical Officer of Health.

- (c) A woman is entitled, subject to such reasonable limitations as the County Council may impose, to select any doctor or midwife who has accepted service under the Scheme if they consent. If the applicant qualifies for medical benefit under the National Health Insurance Acts, she should select her panel practitioner, if he has accepted service under the Scheme.
- (d) A scale of fees for the various services is included.

For the period 15th September until 31st December there were 155 applicants and 87 of these were confined. Eleven mothers, however, had to have their babies in hospital.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st JULY, 1939.

11. (a) Number of Schools 19
- (b) Number of children on Register and in average attendance. The accompanying Table gives particulars.

SCHOOL	Average No. on Roll	Average No. in Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
PRIMARY—			
Alloa Academy E.D. ...	122.1	111.3	91.2
Alva Academy E.D. ...	471.3	435.8	92.5
Alloa Technical and Com mercial	321.1	296.3	92.3
Clackmannan	363.0	330.3	91.0
Coalsnaughton	155.8	145.3	93.3
Dollar Public	111.7	99.7	89.3
Fishcross	93.7	86.1	91.9
Forestmill	23.7	22.6	95.4
Menstrie	110.1	128.3	91.6
Park	490.3	448.2	91.4
Sauchie	394.7	366.0	92.7
South	197.8	181.4	91.7
Sunnyside	432.8	400.9	92.6
Tillicoultry	439.9	401.1	91.2
Tullibody	147.6	138.5	93.8
Alloa Episcopal	208.0	194.4	93.5
Alloa (Town) St. Mungo's	303.4	266.6	87.7
SECONDARY—			
Alloa Academy	248.1	233.0	93.9
Alva Academy	177.4	166.7	94.0
SPECIAL CLASS—			
Ludgate	11.1	8.8	79.3
	4854.1	4461.3	91.9

III.	Number of Visits to Schools for Systematic Examinations by Medical Officers	...	81
IV.	Number of Special Visits to Schools by the Medical Officers	... ..	61

V Sanitary Condition of Schools.

Improvements and repairs carried out in the Schools during the past year may be summarised as follows:—

1. The additions, mentioned in last year's report, at Alloa Technical and Commercial School are now nearing completion. They will provide extra accommodation for technical classes for boys and for classes in Domestic Science for girls. In addition, there is a fine gymnasium, with spray baths attached.
2. A new hall which will serve as a gymnasium and assembly room, has been completed at South School.
3. The additions at Tillicoultry School also mentioned in last year's report, are well advanced. These provide four classrooms facing south, practical rooms for boys and practical rooms for girls. In addition, a new Clinic, with waiting room attached, and an up-to-date gymnasium, with spray baths, are included in the new building.
4. The cracked ceilings and walls in Fisherross School have been repaired during the year. The damage was caused through subsidence, probably due to mineral workings.
5. Some work was carried out on the roof and parapet wall at St. Mungo's R.C. School where trouble with dampness was discovered during the year.
6. As regards the surfacing of playgrounds with tar-macadam large areas have been laid at the Domestic Centre, Alloa, at Sauchie Senior School and at Tullibody School.
7. More modern lavatory basins have been supplied at Dollar Public School. Plans for new central heating plant have been approved at the Infant Department and a partition has been erected in the Senior School to meet the needs of the highest class.

8. In pursuance of their policy in "Safety First," the Committee took down a large part of the boundary wall at Sauchie Senior School thus providing a clearer view for children coming out of the school and for motor traffic passing by.
9. Galleries have been removed from Tullibody, Sunnyside and Sauchie Schools and modern furniture has been provided in the classrooms concerned.
10. Experiments have been conducted with a gas-fired boiler at the Manual Centre, Alloa, for five years but it has been found advisable to replace it by a boiler using coal fuel.
11. Painter work was carried out at Alva Academy, Menstrie School, Sunnyside School and St. John's School.
12. Lavatories at the Domestic Science Centre, Alloa, were converted from the old trough type to the individual type. These are the last lavatories in the County requiring such conversion.

VI. B. School Nurses.

The following shows the work of the nurses during the year, exclusive of their work at the various Clinics which is dealt with in Section XI.

No. of Visits to Schools with Medical Officer ...	81
No. of other Visits to Schools	391
No. of Visits to Homes	478
No. of Examinations of children in School ...	4,514
No. of Inspections and Clinics with Dentists ...	127

F. Presence of Parents.

The number of parents present at the routine examinations was 471 for the 1,454 children examined or 32.39 per cent. compared with 36.22 last year and a mean of 35.32 in the preceding five years. The following figures give the percentage of children accompanied by their parents in the different age groups:—

Age 5,	65.20 per cent.
Age 9,	33.42 per cent.
Age 13,	7.37 per cent.
Age 16,	0.00 per cent.

VII. A. Total Number of Children Examined.

(a) Entrants (aged about 5):—

Boys,	228
Girls,	229

Born in Year, 1929—			
(Aged Nine +)			
Boys,	...	...	192
Girls,	...	...	194
Born in Year, 1925—			
(Aged Thirteen +)			
Boys,	...	...	288
Girls,	...	...	309
Born in Year, 1922—			
(Aged Sixteen +)			
Boys,	...	...	9
Girls,	...	...	5
Total routine cases			1,454
(b) Cases Specially Presented	...	...	598
			2,052
Re-examinations	...	...	267
			2,319

The total number examined last year was 2,277 and the mean of the preceding five years was 2,385.

The above figures do not include classes of children examined for infectious or contagious diseases. They include "Specials" sent to Aloa Inspection Clinic, particulars of which will be found in Section XI.

B. and C.—Number of Children Notified to Parents as suffering from Defects, and the Number Receiving Attention.

	Total No. of Notices	Received attention after 1st Notice.
Uncleanliness—Head, ...	5	4
Uncleanliness—Body, ...	5	5
Tonsils Enlarged, ...	73	46
Defective Vision ...	133	61
Discharging Ears, ...	14	9
External Eye Disease, ..	13	11
Ringworm and Favus ...	0	0
Other Skin Diseases, ..	15	15
Other Conditions, ...	84	73
TOTAL, ..	342	224

The above table does not include cases of defective teeth which are dealt with in the Dentists' report. Many untreated cases of defective vision and enlarged tonsils received treatment later, after having been followed up. The above numbers refer to Routine Inspections only and do not include special cases reported by nurses, teachers and parents, and dealt with as they occurred at Clinics or otherwise.

F.—Average Heights and Weights.

	AGE GROUP.			
	5	9	13	16
Boys—				
Average Age in Years, ...	5 $\frac{3}{12}$	9 $\frac{4}{12}$	13 $\frac{7}{12}$	16 $\frac{4}{12}$
Number Examined, ...	228	192	288	9
Heights in Inches, ...	42·5	50·8	59·3	66·8
Anthropometric Standard, ...	41·0	49·7	56·0	64·3
Weights in Lbs., ...	42·1	61·5	90·4	140·4
Anthropometric Standard, ...	39·9	60·4	82·6	119·0
GIRLS—				
Average Age in Years, ...	5 $\frac{3}{12}$	9 $\frac{4}{12}$	13 $\frac{5}{12}$	16 $\frac{5}{12}$
Number Examined, ...	229	194	309	5
Heights in Inches, ...	42·0	50·6	58·8	63·4
Anthropometric Standard, ...	40·8	48·7	57·8	61·8
Weights in Lbs., ...	40·0	60·5	90·3	121·0
Anthropometric Standard, ...	39·6	55·5	87·0	112·7

Without exception, all the average heights and weights are higher than the corresponding Anthropometric Standards. They do not show any material difference from the heights and weights of children examined in recent years.

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

	ROUTINES						SPECIALS.
	Boys.	Per Cent.	Girls.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	
Total Number Examined ...	717		737		1454		
D. CLOTHING:—							
Insufficient,	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Disrepair,	0	·00	1	·14	1	·07	4
Dirty,	1	·14	1	·14	2	·14	3
E. FOOTGEAR:—							
Unsatisfactory	0	·00	1	·14	1	·07	0
G. CLEANLINESS OF							
(a) HEAD:—							
Dirty,	0	·00	2	·27	2	·14	2
Verminous,	2	·28	2	·27	4	·28	1
(b) BODY:—							
Dirty,	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	2
Verminous	0	·00	1	·14	1	·07	0
H. CONDITION OF SKIN:—							
(a) HEAD:—							
Ringworm,	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Impetigo,	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	1
Other Diseases,	0	·00	2	·27	2	·14	2
(b) BODY:—							
Ringworm	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Impetigo,	1	·14	3	·41	4	·28	0
Scabies,	0	·00	1	·14	1	·07	1
Other Diseases	8	1·12	6	·81	14	·96	5
I. NUTRITION:—							
Average and above							
Average,	715	99·72	734	99·59	1449	99·66	0
Below Average,	2	·28	3	·41	5	·34	1
Malnutrition,	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
J. TEETH:—							
Sound,	256	35·70	269	36·50	525	36·11	—
1 to 4 decayed,	451	62·90	456	61·87	907	62·38	37
5 or more decayed,	9	1·25	12	1·63	21	1·44	1
Oral Sepsis,	1	·14	0	·00	1	·07	0
K. NASO-PHARYNX:—							
(a) NOSE:—							
Obstruction (for observation)	3	·42	1	·14	4	·28	2
Obstruction (for operation)	4	·56	7	·95	11	·76	1
Other Conditions,	4	·56	3	·41	7	·48	3

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS (Continued).

	ROUTINES						SPECIALS.
	Boys.	Per Cent.	Girls.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	
Total Number Examined ..	717		737		1454		
K. (Continued).							
(b). THROAT:—							
TONSILS:—							
Slight Enlargement, ..	176	24.55	177	24.02	353	24.28	15
Marked Enlargement, ...	17	2.37	17	2.31	34	2.34	7
Other Diseases	2	.28	1	.14	3	.28	1
(c) GLANDS:—							
Requiring Observation, ..	84	11.72	82	11.13	166	11.42	8
Requiring Operative Treatment,	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
L. EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES							
Blepharitis,	0	.00	2	.27	2	.14	0
Conjunctivitis,	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	1
Corneal Opacities,	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Strabismus,	9	1.26	14	1.90	23	1.58	3
Other Diseases,	2	.29	3	.41	5	.34	3
M. VISION:—							
Good Vision, 6/6,	423	86.50	409	80.51	832	83.45	—
Fair Vision, 6/9 & 6/12,	49	10.02	73	14.37	122	12.24	14
Bad Vision, 6/18 plus,	17	3.48	26	5.12	43	4.31	15
Recommended for Refraction	32	6.54	36	7.09	68	6.82	32
No. Wearing Spectacles,	18	3.68	47	9.25	65	6.52	5
N. EARS:—							
Otorrhoea,	2	.28	0	.00	2	.14	3
Wax,	5	.70	3	.41	8	5.50	3
Other Diseases,	1	.14	4	.54	5	.34	1
O. HEARING:—							
Grade I,	2	.28	0	.00	2	.14	3
Grade II (a)	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Grade II (b)	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	0
Grade III,	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	1
P. SPEECH:—							
Defective Articulation,	4	.56	2	.27	6	.41	0
Stammering,	1	.14	0	.00	1	.07	0
Q. MENTAL AND NERVOUS CONDITION:—							
Backward,	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	1
Dull,	2	.28	0	.00	2	.14	1
Mentally Defective (educable,)	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	1

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS (Continued).

	ROUTINES						SPECIALS.
	Boys.	Per Cent.	Girls.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	
Total Number Examined ...	717		737		1454		
Q. (Continued).							
Mentally Defective (ineducable)	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Nervous,	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Difficult in Behaviour, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
R. HEART and CIRCULATION:							
(a) Organic Heart Disease :—							
Congenital,	0	·00	1	·14	1	·07	0
Acquired,	7	·98	1	·14	8	·55	3
(b) Functional Disease, ...	7	·98	3	·41	10	·69	2
(c) Anaemia,	2	·28	7	·95	9	·62	3
S. LUNGS:—							
Chronic Bronchitis, ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Suspected Tuberculosis ...	0	·00	0	·00	0	·00	0
Other Diseases,	11	1·53	10	1·36	21	1·44	0
W. DEFORMITIES:—							
Congenital,	4	·56	1	·14	5	·34	0
Acquired, (Infantile Paralysis)	0	00	1	·14	1	·07	2
,, (Probable Rickets)	0	·00	1	·14	1	·07	0
,, (Other Causes) ...	1	·14	1	·14	2	·14	0
X. INFECTIOUS DISEASE							
	1	·14	2	·27	3	·21	4
Y. OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS							
	20	2·79	15	2·04	35	2·41	18

VIII. Special Classes.

Class for dull and backward and mentally defective children in Alloa:—

On roll at beginning of year ... 6 Boys 3 Girls Total 9

On roll at end of year ... 9 Boys 4 Girls Total 13

At 31st July, 1939:—

In Larbert Institution 2 Children

1 Trainee over 16 years.

In St. Joseph's School, Rosewell	...	1 Child.
In Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh	...	1 Child.
		5 Trainees over 16 years.
In St. Vincent School for Blind, Glasgow		1 Child.
In Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh		3 Children
In Various Approved Schools, etc.	...	15 Children
		1 Trainee over 16 years.

IX. Medical Treatment.

A. Minor Ailments.

Alloa Inspection Clinic.

CONDITIONS.				No. of cases ex- cluded from School.	No. of cases not ex- cluded from School.	Totals.
Impetigo	...	..	...	8	9	17
Scabies	...	...	...	52	0	52
Favus and Ringworm,	...	...	...	5	2	7
Other Skin Affections,	...	...	...	8	25	33
Verminous Cases,	...	...	...	0	0	0
Infectious Diseases,	...	...	...	7	0	7
Affections of Throat,	...	...	...	18	10	28
" Glands,	...	...	...	1	2	3
" Eyes,	{	Conjunctivitis,	...	2	7	9
		Blepharitis,	...	3	4	7
" Otorrhoea,	...	...	...	7	16	23
" Heart and Anaemia	...	...	...	22	12	34
		Bronchitis,	...	27	22	49
" Lungs,	{	Tuberculosis,	...	0	0	0
		Suspected T.B.,	...	0	0	0
		Others,	...	0	0	0
" Nervous System,	{	Chorea,	...	0	0	0
		Epilepsy,	...	0	0	0
" Non-Pulmonary T.B.	{	Bowels,	...	0	0	0
		Glands,	...	0	0	0
		Bones,	...	0	0	0
		Skin,	...	0	0	0
Other Conditions,	...	...	...	66	82	148
TOTAL,				226	191	417
RE-EXAMINATIONS,				209	50	259
TOTAL ATTENDANCES,				435	241	676

TREATMENT CLINICS.

Conditions Treated.

PARTICULARS OF CLINIC.		Ear Affec- tions	Eye Affec- tions	Skin Affections,		Other Cond's	Total
				Ring- worm & Favus	Other Cond's		
ALLOA.	No. of Cases.	69	144	20	282	1098	1613
	No. of Attend'ces.	877	614	166	1892	3711	7260
ALVA.	No. of Cases.	50	46	1	47	571	715
	No. of Attend'ces.	242	171	13	221	1940	2587
TILLI- COULTRY.	No. of Cases.	13	28	0	22	401	464
	No. of Attend'ces.	173	62	0	70	1108	1413
CLACK- MANNAN.	No. of Cases.	28	22	0	69	616	735
	No. of Attend'ces.	183	43	0	158	1165	1549
MENSTRUE.	No. of Cases.	7	0	0	2	60	69
	No. of Attend'ces.	45	0	0	16	314	375
DOLLAR.	No. of Cases.	0	3	0	7	148	158
	No. of Attend'ces.	0	5	0	8	188	201
SAUCHIE.	No. of Cases.	7	3	0	27	128	165
	No. of Attend'ces.	8	8	0	63	318	397
TOTAL CASES,		174	246	21	456	3022	3919
TOTAL ATTENDANCES,		1528	903	179	2428	8744	13782

B. Defective Vision.

	Part	Non-
	Necessitous.	Necessitous.
Cases treated during the year	6	20
Total	...	118

C. Defective Teeth.

Mr Melville's Clinic.	Systematic Examinations.	Special and Emer. Cases.	Total
Age 6, ...	239	—	239
Age 7, ...	219	—	219
Age 9, ...	240	—	240
Age 12, ...	161	—	161
Totals, ...	859	—	859
Mr Wilson's Clinic.			
Age 6, ...	219	—	219
Age 7, ...	223	—	223
Age 9, ...	246	—	246
Age 12, ...	247	—	247
Totals, ...	935	—	935
Combined Totals,	1794	—	1794

TREATMENTS 1938-39.	Systematic Exams.		Special and Emergency Cases	
	Mr Melville's Clinic.	Mr Wilson's Clinic.	Mr Melville's Clinic.	Mr Wilson's Clinic.
Found to require treatment.	647	776	...	41
Actually treated by the School Dental Officers	206	275	...	41
Number of attendances made by child- ren for treatment.	444	550	..	81
Fillings (a) Permanent teeth	93	38	...	8
(b) Temporary teeth ... ..	...	8	...	2
Extractions (a) Permanent Teeth	111	109	...	44
(b) Temporary Teeth	618	722	...	48
Number of administrations of a general anaesthetic for extractions. ... ..	...	2	...	...
Other operations:-				
(a) Permanent Teeth ... ..	...	10	...	10
(b) Temporary Teeth ... ..	...	4	...	2
Half-days devoted to inspection.	5	5	...	...
Half-days devoted to treatment.	49	68	...	...
Number of children treated under pri- vate arrangements. ... ..	...	...	...	5

TREATMENTS 1938-39.	Systematic Examinations.	Special and Emerg. Cases.	Combined Totals.	Combined Totals 1937-38.
Found to require treatment,	1423	41	1464	1443
Actually treated by the School Dental Officers,	481	41	522	752
Number of attendances made by child- ren for treatment,	994	81	1075	1301
Fillings (a) Permanent Teeth,	131	8	139	211
„ (b) Temporary Teeth,	8	2	10	11
Extractions (a) Permanent Teeth,	220	44	264	357
„ (b) Temporary Teeth,	1340	48	1388	1618
Number of administrations of a general anaesthetic for extractions,	2	—	2	—
Other operations :—				
(a) Permanent Teeth,	10	10	20	—
(b) Temporary Teeth,	4	2	6	—
Half-days devoted to inspection,	10	—	10	11
Half-days devoted to treatment,	117	—	117	140
Number of children treated under pri- vate arrangements,	—	5	5	—

X. The Supply of Food, Boots and Clothing.

No special feeding schemes were required during the year. The Horlick's Scheme, which was instituted in November, 1934, is still in operation in a few schools. The number of children varied from 189 to 447 during the year.

The Milk Marketing Board's Scheme, which was instituted on 7th May, 1935, has functioned during the whole year. The number of children participating has varied from 1,560 to 2,041. The number of schools in the Scheme on 1st July was 14.

Certain children have been supplied with nourishment—milk, eggs, etc.—when this was recommended by the School Medical Officer.

During the year 294 children were supplied with boots and/or clothing or had their boots repaired through the Joint Committees of the Education Committee, Public Assistance Committees and School Management Committees. Many others were supplied with boots through special funds which exist in Alloa and Dollar.

5. **INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**—Details of the number of cases notified and their admission to Hospital will be found in Table II. of Appendix I. There were notified 94 cases of scarlet fever compared with 151 in 1938, 38 of diphtheria compared with

32 in 1938, 25 cases of erysipelas compared with 26 in 1938, 48 cases of acute primary pneumonia compared with 68 in 1938, and 7 cases of acute influenzal pneumonia compared with 12 cases in 1938. The total notifications (including tuberculosis) numbered 277 compared with 338 in 1938.

6. - TUBERCULOSIS.—Notification, Deaths and Cases under Observation.—As regards Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 17 cases were notified as compared with a yearly average of 21.0 for the previous five years, while the deaths of cases under observation numbered 10 compared with a yearly average of 10.8 for the previous five years. At the end of the year 91 persons resident in the County were known to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

As regards Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 17 cases were notified, as compared with a yearly average of 22.4 for the previous five years. Six cases died as compared with a yearly average of 3.0 for the previous five years. Ninety-four cases were known to be still suffering from the disease at the end of the year.

Treatment.—The number of cases which received Institutional Treatment for both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis will be seen on Table IV. (Return II.) of Appendix I.

There were 31 cases receiving domiciliary treatment with extra nourishment continued from last year and 33 similar cases at the end of this year.

In his capacity as Tuberculosis Officer, the M.O.H. paid 63 visits to patients and had 358 attendances of patients at his Office, compared with 82 visits and 427 attendances last year.

The District Nurses and Health Visitors paid 524 visits to cases of Tuberculosis, made up as follows:—County District, 388; Alloa, 93; Alva, 13; Tillicoultry, 10; Dollar, 20.

Statistical returns are given in Table IV. of Appendix I.

7. VENEREAL DISEASE.—The returns for the Stirling Centre for the year show that, from this County, there were 63 new cases of whom 34 were found not to be suffering from venereal disease, 750 attendances were made by old and new patients and there was an aggregate of 397 "in-patient days" of patients treated in the Wards.

8. DIABETES.—During the year 13 patients received insulin under the County Council Scheme at a cost of £27:12:0. Seven patients refunded £11:15:1, being the net cost of the insulin supplied to them.

9. **CANCER.**—This disease accounted for 55 deaths. The death-rate for Scotland was 161 per 100,000 population as against a five years' average of 158. The same rate for Clackmannanshire was 166 and the previous five years' average was 135.

10. **SICK POOR.**—The following are the particulars for 1939:—

	Males.	Females	Children	Total.
(a) Persons who received OUTDOOR medical relief in the Council's area -	11	52	141	204
(b) Poor persons who received medical treatment under the Poor Law in—				
(1) the Council's institutions -	44	34	5	83
(2) other, including voluntary, institutions - - - - -	23	18	5	46
Totals - - - - -	78	104	151	333

11. **HOSPITALS.**—The County Council is in combination with other Local Authorities for the maintenance and management of Ochil Hills Sanatorium, near Milnathort, Stirling Poor Law Hospital (Orchard House), Stirling, Taylorton Smallpox Hospital, near Stirling, and the V.D. Centres at Stirling Royal Infirmary and Falkirk Royal Infirmary.

Clackmannan County Infectious Diseases Hospital.—The following statement shows details of the work of the Hospital during the year (exclusive of cases of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Pavilion):—

(1)	Total number of admissions	...	205
(2)	Total number of patients discharged	...	195
(3)	Total number of deaths	...	15
(4)	Average duration of stay of patients included in (2) and (3) above	...	32 days
(5)	Number of beds occupied:—		
	(a) Average during year	...	16
	(b) Highest—42 on 3rd February.		
	(c) Lowest—8 on 2nd June.		
(6)	Number of Surgical Operations:—		
	(a) Under general or spinal anaesthesia	...	0
	(b) Other operations	...	0

The following cases were admitted to Hospital during the year:—Scarlet Fever, 89; Diphtheria, 38; Erysipelas, 11; Puerperal Fever, 6; Puerperal Pyrexia, 1; Acute Primary Pneumonia, 40; Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, 4; Pneumonia (other forms), 1; Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 4; Typhoid Fever, 3; Measles, 1; Dysentery, 4; Chickenpox, 3; total, 205.

Last year (1938) the total admissions numbered 271 (exclusive of Tuberculosis).

12. ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICES.—The following cases were treated during the year:—

(1) Number of cases treated in Fairmilehead Hospital ...	15
Number of Cases treated in other Hospitals	7
(2) Number of cases attending local Massage Clinics ...	94
(3) Number of cases seen at Specialist's Clinics ...	65
(4) Total number of cases under observation in 1939 ...	153

PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Ten ships arrived at the Port of Alloa and of these 3 berthed at Alloa Harbour, and 7 at South Alloa wharf. No action was necessary.

Clackmannann County

(Landward Area)

1. Housing—(a) Sufficiency of Working-Class Houses.—118 houses were built by the County Council and let to tenants in 1939 for the relief of overcrowding, bringing the total number of houses built by the Council since 1920 under the various Housing Acts to 1,066 at the end of the year.

Negotiations with Alloa Coal Company for the conversion of one four-apartment and 41 two-apartment houses at Fishcross into one four-apartment and thirty three-apartment houses with bathroom, scullery, hot and cold water, etc., continued and the plans were approved during the year. On completion of this work and the erection of new houses by the County Council at Fishcross, housing conditions in this Area will consist entirely of new and modernised houses.

Surveys undertaken in the Landward Area during the year showed that the erection of about 250 houses was still required to abate overcrowding and to replace unfit houses. Unfortunately the consideration of further Schemes of house building with a view to providing these houses had to be abandoned on the outbreak of war.

At the end of the year building operations were being carried out with difficulty on 84 houses.

(b) Habitability of Existing Houses.—164 dwelling houses were inspected during the year under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928 and of these 20 were considered unfit for human habitation and the usual statutory proceedings were taken to secure their closure or demolition.

The work of clearing away unfit houses was continued throughout the year and one can only regret that the war has put the clock back so far as this work is concerned particularly when one felt that the greater part of the road towards the goal of no unfit houses had been covered.

(c) Clearance or Re-development Areas.—No Clearance or Re-development Area Schemes were under consideration during the year.

(d) Overcrowding.—All the houses built by the County Council during the year (118) were used either directly or indirectly for the relief of overcrowding and the number of cases of overcrowding relieved since the coming into force of the 1935 Act

was 341 at the end of the year. Owing to changes in the population, etc., some difficulty was experienced in letting the larger sized houses to the best advantage but this was ultimately overcome and the work of relieving overcrowding went steadily on throughout the year. Cases where exceptional circumstances existed such as chronic ill health, infirmity, etc., received special consideration.

Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926-1938, and Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Act, 1938.—Certificates A under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts approving of the work for grant purposes were issued during the year in respect of 37 houses but in one case the application was withdrawn after the issue of the Certificate and in two other cases the work was not proceeded with. In certain of the remaining cases work involving the provision of increased living accommodation, with bathroom, scullery, larder, hot and cold water, etc., was being carried out at the end of the year.

Grant was paid during the year in respect of one house where alterations had been completed, bringing the total number of houses in respect of which the County Council had paid grant up to 172 at the end of the year.

2. Vital Statistics.—The birth-rate was 18.7 per 1,000 population compared with 17.4 for Scotland. The illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births was 5.8 compared with 6.0 for Scotland. The death-rate was 12.4 compared with 12.9 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was 68 compared with 69 for Scotland. The death-rates from tuberculosis and from the principal epidemic diseases compared very favourably with the corresponding rates for Scotland. Details of the various rates will be found in Table I. of Appendix I. Of the 206 children whose births were registered, 14 were illegitimate, 111 were males and 95 females. There were 138 deaths, 77 of males and 61 females. Of these, 16 were children under 5 years of age (14 of them under 1 year), and 69 were of persons over 65 years of age, leaving 69 (or 50.0 per cent. of the total deaths) who died between the ages of 5 and 65 years. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 32; Apoplexy, 25; Cancer, 18; Pneumonia, 5; Diseases of early infancy, 9.

3. Factories.—There were 40 inspections of factories. One defect, namely, "want of cleanliness" was found and remedied.

Burgh of Alloa

1. **Housing.**—(a) **Sufficiency of Working-Class Houses.**—Seventy-eight houses were built during the year by the Town Council. This makes a total of 1,140 houses built by the Town Council since the commencement of building operations in 1920.

At the end of the year the Bowhouse (Extension) Scheme (124 houses) and the Moir Street (Extension) Scheme (84 houses) were both nearing completion. The erection of 172 houses at Hutton Park Site referred to in last year's report was decided upon by the Town Council, but on the outbreak of war this number was reduced to 84.

(b) **Habitability of Existing Houses.**—One hundred and thirty-five houses were examined during the year under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928. Thirty-four of these houses were considered unfit for human habitation and undertakings were accepted by the Town Council in respect of two of them that they would not be re-let for human habitation. The remaining 32 unfit houses were in an area which the Town Council proposed to deal with as a Clearance Area under the 1930 Act. (See C below.)

(c) **Clearance or Re-development Areas.**—As the official representation in respect of an area at Shillinghill, King Street and Back o' Dykes, referred to in last year's report was not considered by the Town Council till some months after its submission, it was necessary to re-visit all the houses in the area covered by the representation in order to bring the particulars up to date and an opportunity was therefore taken to make some minor adjustments in the area proposed to be dealt with, as owing to lapse of time circumstances had altered in some respects.

The representation as finally adjusted covered 59 houses, 32 of which were considered unfit for human habitation. Only 51 of the houses, mostly of one-, two- or three-apartments were occupied and in them lived 190 persons. Unfortunately war broke out before the Town Council could make any real progress in dealing with this proposed Clearance Area and the whole matter had to be left in abeyance.

(d) **Overcrowding.**—At the end of the year the number of cases of overcrowding relieved by the Town Council since the 1935 Act came into operation was 301. There is still much to be done as regards overcrowding, however, and although the difficulties have been enormously increased with the outbreak of war every

effort will be made by the Town Council to relieve overcrowding so far as possible.

2. **Vital Statistics.**—Details of the principal rates will be found in Table I. of Appendix I. The birth-rate was 16.8 compared with 17.4 for Scotland. The illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births was 4.0 compared with 6.0 for Scotland. The death-rate was 11.9 compared with 12.9 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was 116 compared with 69 for Scotland. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.29 compared with 0.54 for Scotland, while the corresponding rates from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were 0.29 and 0.16. The death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases was 0.30 compared with 0.41 for Scotland. Of the 225 children whose births were registered, 9 were illegitimate, while 130 were males and 95 were females. There were 152 deaths, 81 of males and 71 of females. Of these, 32 were of children under 5 years of age (26 of them under 1 year) and 27 were of persons over 65 years of age, leaving 60 (or 39.5 per cent. of the total deaths) of persons who died between the ages of 5 and 65 years. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 38; Apoplexy, 14; Cancer, 17; Tuberculosis, 6; Pneumonia, 5; Diseases of early infancy, 11.

3. **Factories.**—Forty-six inspections of factories were made. Two defects were found. One was "want of cleanliness" and the other was "unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation." Both were remedied.

Burgh of Alva

1. **Housing**—(a) **Sufficiency of Working-Class Houses.**—The 24 houses at Braehead which were referred to in last year's report were completed during 1939, making a total of 261 since 1920.

It was decided during the year to proceed with the erection of 8 houses at Johnstone Street and work was begun before the end of the year.

(b) **Habitability of Existing Houses.**—The number of houses examined under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928 was 31 of which 4 were considered to be unfit for human habitation and were so represented to the Town Council under Section 16 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930. In three of these cases demolition orders were issued and the remaining house was rendered fit for human habitation.

(c) **Clearance and Re-development Areas.**—With regard to the Green Square, Ark Street and School Wynd Re-development Area a certain number of properties within the area were bought by the Town Council and a number of tenants from the area were re-housed during the year, although it was not found possible to make a start with the erection of the 64 houses agreed to within the Area. No further progress in connection with this Scheme was possible on account of the war.

(d) **Overcrowding.**—The Town Council continued their efforts to relieve overcrowding wherever possible but the progress which might have been possible was greatly curtailed owing to the cessation of house building. Nevertheless efforts were made to relieve any bad cases and special attention was given to cases where chronic illness or other special circumstances were present.

2. **Vital Statistics.**—The various rates are detailed in Table I. of Appendix I. The birth-rate was 14.08 compared with 17.4 for Scotland. The illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births was 3.6 compared with 6.0 for Scotland. The death-rate was 12.5 compared with 12.9 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was 146 compared with 69 for Scotland. The death-rate from Pulmonary tuberculosis was nil compared with 0.54 for Scotland, while the corresponding rates from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were 0.02 and 0.16. The epidemic disease death-rate was 0.25 compared with 0.41 for Scotland. Of the 55 children whose births were registered, 2 were illegitimate, while 26 were males, and 29 were females. There were 50 deaths, 26 of males and 24 of females. Of these 8 were of children under 1 year of age, and 28 were of persons over 65 years of age, leaving 14 (or 25.0 per cent. of the total deaths) of persons who died between 5 and 65 years of age. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 15; Apoplexy, 6; Cancer, 9; Diseases of early infancy, 3.

3. **Factories.**—Nineteen inspections of factories were made during the year. No defect was found.

Burgh of Tillicoultry

1. **Water Supply.**—During the year a small brick chamber was built at the exit from the dam with a view to holding back gross particles brought down by the burn when in spate.

2. **Housing.—(a) Sufficiency of Working-Class Houses.—**

Although no houses were completed during the year the erection of forty-eight houses at Jamieson Gardens was proceeding with difficulty. This Scheme is for the relief of overcrowding and when completed will make a substantial contribution to this object. The original intention was to erect about 80 houses at this site but this number had to be reduced to 48 owing to the outbreak of war.

(b) **Habitability of Existing Houses.**—Fifteen houses were examined during the year under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928 but no Statutory action was found necessary in connection with any of them.

The number of houses in the Burgh which can be classed as unfit at the moment is comparatively small but is bound to increase when the factors mentioned in last year's report come into operation.

(c) **Clearance or Re-development Areas.**—No Clearance or Re-development Area Schemes were considered during the year.

(d) **Overcrowding.**—Overcrowding was relieved throughout the year as circumstances permitted and is being consistently improved in the Burgh. Owing, however, to the fact that no new houses were completed in 1939 action in this matter was somewhat restricted. In dealing with overcrowding particular attention is given to cases where exceptional circumstances such as chronic illness, lack of sex separation, etc., are present.

3. **Vital Statistics.**—The birth-rate was 16.7 compared with that of 17.4 for Scotland, and the illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births was 7.5 compared with 6.0 for Scotland. The death-rate was 13.8 compared with 12.9 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was 56.6 compared with 69 for Scotland. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.06 compared with 0.54 for Scotland, while the corresponding rates for non-pulmonary tuberculosis were 0.03 and 0.16. The death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases was nil compared with 0.41 for Scotland. Of the 53 children whose births were registered, 4 were illegitimate, 29 were males and 24 were females. There were 44 deaths, 24 of males and 20 of females. Of these, 3 were children under 1 year of age, and 22 of persons over 65 years of age, leaving 19 (or 43.2 per cent of the total deaths) of persons who died between the ages of 5 and 65 years of age. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 11; Apoplexy, 5; Cancer, 8.

4. **Factories.**—Fourteen inspections of factories were made during the year. One defect, "want of cleanliness," was remedied.

Burgh of Dollar

1. **Housing.**—(a) **Sufficiency of Working-Class Houses.**—The remaining 8 houses at Manor House Road Scheme were completed in 1939. This makes the total number of houses built by the Town Council since 1920, 64. The question of improving housing conditions in the old part of the town exercised the minds of the members of the Council during the year, but owing to the war, proposals were not formulated.

(b) **Habitability of Existing Houses.**—Eight dwelling houses were inspected during the year under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928. None of the houses examined appeared to be unfit for human habitation, but some defects were found which were subsequently remedied.

(c) **Clearance or Re-development Areas.**—No Clearance or Re-development Area Schemes were under consideration during the year.

(d) **Overcrowding.**—The completion of the housing Scheme at Manor House Road has gone far to solving the overcrowding problem in the Burgh and there cannot now be many cases of gross overcrowding to deal with.

2. **Vital Statistics.**—The birth-rate was 8.3 compared with 17.4 for Scotland, and the illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births was 16.7 compared with 6.0 for Scotland. The death-rate was 22.2 compared with 12.9 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was nil compared with 69 for Scotland. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was nil compared with 0.54 for Scotland, while the corresponding rates from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were nil and 0.16. The death-rate from epidemic diseases was nil compared with 0.41 for Scotland. Of the 12 children whose births were registered, 7 were males and 5 were females. Of the 31 persons who died, 10 were males and 21 females: there was no death under 5 years of age, 21 were over 65 years of age, leaving 10 (or 32.2 per cent) between the ages of 5 and 65. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 7; Cancer, 3; Apoplexy, 4; Old Age, 3.

3. **Factories.**—Six inspections were made of factories. No defect was found.

Report by the County Sanitary Inspector

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN

Drainage, Sewage Purification and Disposal.—Drainage was generally satisfactory throughout the County Landward area in 1939. In one of the special drainage districts, however, it was becoming apparent that the existing system of sewers was being over-taxed and in others trouble was experienced from time to time due to subsidence and constant attention was required to ensure that the sewers functioned in a reasonably satisfactory way. Repairs and regular attention were also required to certain of the Septic Tanks and Filters on account of subsidence.

Efforts were directed to keeping the systems affected in working order and to avoiding so far as possible the need for any radical alterations or extensions involving capital outlays, in view of the National Emergency.

During the year 61 smoke test inspections were made of new and reconstructed drains.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The following common water closets were in use in populous districts of the County Landward area at the end of the year, viz.:—165 common to two tenants each, 64 common to three tenants each, 28 common to four tenants each and 5 common to five or more tenants each; a total of 262. The number of houses without an inside sink and water supply was 219. There were still in existence at the end of the year a few dry closets (about 30) but these were mainly in properties which had been dealt with for demolition or closure under the Housing Acts and the tenants of which had not been re-housed at the end of the year.

Nuisances.—Forty-one nuisances were dealt with in 1939. They were all remedied without undue delay and none of them was of a serious nature. Five houses, four belonging to the County Council and one privately owned, were successfully dealt with for the eradication of vermin.

The case (house being kept in an unclean condition) referred to in last year's report again received the attention of this Department in collaboration with the local inspector of the National Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. No sustained improvement of the household conditions could be secured, however, and the parents were prosecuted for child

neglect by the Society. After hearing evidence the Sheriff found the case not proven. Before dismissing the parents, however, they were warned by the Sheriff that their re-appearance in Court on a similar charge would be gravely viewed by him and if convicted the consequences for them would be serious.

There was some subsequent improvement of household conditions but shortly after the court proceedings the family left the County.

Offensive Trades, Slaughterhouses, Etc.—The knackery and slaughterhouses in the County were visited on 31 occasions in 1939 and found generally satisfactory. The number of animals slaughtered in the private slaughterhouses in the County during the year was 1928, made up as follows, viz.:—409 Cattle. 1154 Sheep and 365 Pigs. The total number of animals slaughtered in 1938 was 1,774.

Infectious Diseases.—Two hundred and seventy-seven cases of Infectious Diseases were notified in 1939, 225 of them being removed to Hospital and the remainder being treated at home.

In connection with the above- notifications, 240 visits of enquiry were made, 250 houses were disinfected and 110 notices were sent to headmasters of schools intimating the existence of Infectious Diseases among scholars and contacts. One set of bedding was destroyed during the year as a precautionary measure after Infectious Disease.

Fifty-five library books were disinfected and returned to various libraries throughout the year.

Milk Production.—There were registered at the end of the year 38 premises for the production of milk and they were visited on 116 occasions. No serious contravention of the Dairy Bye-Laws was noted at any of these visits although some minor breaches were observed. These were, however, soon remedied on being brought to the notice of the occupiers concerned.

Fifteen herds were licensed for the production of graded milk as follows, viz.:—Certified Milk, 2; Tuberculin Tested Milk, 5; and Standard Milk, 8.

Twenty-four samples for bacteriological examination and 18 samples for chemical analysis were taken from producers licensed to use Special Designators in relation to their milk.

When the results of these samples showed that the licence conditions were not being complied with the producer was immediately informed and special attention was directed to his methods of production, handling and storage. Subsequent samples taken in these cases proved satisfactory.

The approximate number of animals found in registered producers' premises at one inspection was 1,060.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.—The following samples were taken during the year under the above Act, viz.:—**Official Samples (13)**—Sweet Milk, 1; Mince, 2; Sausages, 2; Butter, 1; Cheese, 1; Flour, 1; Oatmeal, 1; Tea, 1; Ground Rice, 1; Almond Oil, 1; and Olive Oil, 1. **Informal Samples (44)**—Sweet Milk, 23; Certified Milk, 1; Pasteurised Milk, 1; Mince, 5; Sausages, 5; Butter, 3; Sugar, 1; Barley, 1; Whole Rice, 1; Baking Soda, 1; Tapioca, 1; and Lentils, 1.

Two informal samples of sweet milk were reported not genuine, the remaining 42 samples being genuine. In these two cases subsequent samples were satisfactory. All the official samples were found to be genuine.

Unsound Food.—Sixty-four lbs. of cooked meat and 42 lbs. liquid whole egg and 8 boxes of codlings were condemned as unfit for human consumption and destroyed.

BURGH OF ALLOA

Water Supply and Drainage.—These were both satisfactory during the year and the pipes, fittings, etc., were adequately maintained by the Burgh Surveyor's Department.

Fifty-three smoke test inspections were made of new and reconstructed drains.

Nuisances.—The number of nuisances dealt with during the year was 43. There is nothing outstanding to report in connection with them and they were all quickly remedied after intimation to those responsible.

Eleven houses were dealt with for the eradication of vermin as compared with 29 the previous year.

Slaughterhouse.—Five visits were paid to the Slaughterhouse which continued to be well managed by the superintendent. The number of animals killed during the year was 5,074 as compared with a total of 5296 in 1938.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The number of common water closets in the Burgh at the end of the year was 293 common to 2 families each; 97 common to 3 families each; 98 common to 4 families each; and 36 common to 5 or more families each; a total of 524, and the number of houses without an inside sink and water supply was 69.

BURGH OF ALVA

Slaughterhouses.—These premises were visited regularly during the year and were generally found in a satisfactory condition. The number of animals slaughtered in the three private slaughterhouses in the Burgh during the year was, Cattle, 318; Sheep, 599; Pigs, 68; and Calves, 5; a total of 990 as compared with 907 in 1938.

Sanitary Conveniences.—During the year a detailed report on the number of sanitary conveniences in common use in the Burgh was made to the Town Council, who, after consideration, decided to request the erection of certain additional closets. Unfortunately, owing to the war, little real progress in this matter could be made and the position at the end of the year was therefore substantially the same as last year, viz.:—52 used by 2 tenants each; 66 used by 3 tenants each; 57 used by 4 tenants each; and 3 used by 5 tenants each; a total of 178.

There were also 234 houses without an inside sink and water supply.

BURGH OF TILlicOUNTRY

Drainage.—In connection with the flooding referred to in last year's report the Town Council decided to lay a new storm water pipe to the River Devon. This work was completed during the year and appears to have remedied the matter.

Slaughterhouses.—The usual routine visits were paid to the private slaughterhouse within the Burgh and no cause for complaint was noted. The number of animals slaughtered from 1st January, 1939, to 15th January, 1940, the date when slaughtering ceased here, was 237 Cattle, 383 Sheep and 57 Pigs; a total of 677 as compared with 535 in 1938.

Sanitary Conveniences.—At the end of the year the number of Sanitary Conveniences used in common in the Burgh was the same as last year, i.e.:—20 common to 2 tenants each; 38 common to 3 tenants each; and 54 common to 4 tenants each, and the number of houses without an inside sink and water supply was 38.

Nuisances.—The number of nuisances dealt with in 1939 was the same as in 1938. All of these nuisances were of a minor character and were remedied without undue delay.

BURGH OF DOLLAR

Scavenging.—The cleansing of the Burgh received the usual careful attention during the year and the refuse tip was well conducted and caused no complaint. The usual routine action was taken for the destruction of rats in and about the tip and large numbers of rats were destroyed. The method chiefly employed is gassing and results have been uniformly good.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The following common water closets were in use in the Burgh at the end of the year, viz.:—21 serving 2 tenants each and 2 serving 3 tenants each, and the number of houses without an inside sink and water supply was 9.

Annual Report by the Veterinary Inspector. 1939.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND)

Butchers' Shops.—During the year 113 visits of inspection were paid to butchers' shops throughout the County.

The amount of diseased and unsaleable meat seized and destroyed as unfit for human consumption was 30 lbs., a reduction of 22 lbs. from last year's total.

Abattoirs.—These premises (9) were inspected on 149 occasions during 1939 and 3 tons, 15 cwts., 3 qrs., 24 lbs. of unsound meat were condemned, the corresponding figure for 1938 being 4 tons, 5 cwts., 3 qrs., 24 lbs.

APPENDIX I.

VITAL STATISTICS,

RETURNS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, INFANTILE
MORTALITY AND TUBERCULOSIS FOR 1939.

TABLE I.

	Births per 1000 population.		Deaths per 1000 population.		Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births.		Deaths from Tuberculosis per 1000 population.				Deaths from Epidemic Disease per 1000 population.	
	1939.	Mean of Preceding 5 years.	1939.	Mean of Preceding 5 years.	1939.	Mean of Preceding 5 years.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis).		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		1939.	Mean of Preceding 5 years.
							1939.	Mean of Preceding 5 years.	1939.	Mean of Preceding 5 years.		
County Landward Area	18.7	17.1	12.4	11.1	68	64.4	0.18	0.24	0.00	0.05	0.36	0.39
Alloa Burgh -	16.8	16.2	11.9	12.4	116	76.0	0.29	0.46	0.29	0.09	0.30	0.59
Alva Burgh -	14.08	15.5	12.5	14.5	146	101.8	0.00	0.46	0.02	0.00	0.25	0.46
Tillicoultry Burgh -	16.7	15.8	13.8	14.3	56.6	62.1	0.06	0.21	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.53
Dollar Burgh -	8.3	7.9	22.2	18.06	0.00	26.88	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00
Blackmannanshire -	16.7	16.08	12.4	12.42	93	74.2	0.30	0.36	0.18	0.07	0.33	0.51
Scotland -	17.4	17.8	12.9	13.2	69	77.3	0.54	0.55	0.16	0.17	0.41	0.64

TABLE II.—RETURN OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1939.

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.									
	At all Ages	At Age—Years.							Cases re-moved to Hos-pital	Cases not re-moved to Hos-pital
		Under 1.	1 and 5.	5 and 15.	15 and 25.	25 and 45.	45 and 65.	65 and upwards		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever, ...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Chickenpox, ...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...
Cholera, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever (Undulant), ...	38	...	4	13	18	3	...	...	38	...
Diphtheria, ...	4	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	...
Dysentery, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica, ...	25	...	2	2	2	9	5	5	11	14
Erysipelas, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaundice, Acute Infective, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria, ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Measles, ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal, ...	7	...	1	...	1	3	1	1	4	3
Pneumonia, Acute Primary, ...	48	6	18	6	4	10	3	1	46	8
Pneumonia, (not otherwise notifiable), ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Polio-myelitis, Acute, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever, ...	6	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	6	...
Puerperal Pyrexia, ...	5	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	4
Scarlet Fever, ...	24	3	30	47	8	6	...	...	89	5
Smallpox, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary, ...	17	...	...	...	2	13	1	1	...	...
Tuberculosis—Non-Pulmonary, ...	17	...	5	6	3	3	...	...	9	8
Typhoid Fever, ...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	6
Paratyphoid A, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid B, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	277	15	63	79	43	57	12	8	225	52

Cases notified in a previous year and removed to Hospital for the first time during 1939.

STATE NAME OF HOSPITAL OR HOSPITALS IN WHICH CASES WERE TREATED.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Clackmannanshire Combination Infectious Diseases Hospital Alloa.
	T.B. Pavilion at County Infectious Diseases Hospital Alloa.
	Ochil Hills Sanatorium, Milnathort.
	Grampian Sanatorium, Kingussie.
	County Hospital, Alloa.
	Stirling Royal Infirmary.
	Edinburgh Royal Infirmary
	East Park Nursing Home, Glasgow.
	Mearns Kirk Hospital, Glasgow.
	Princess Margaret Rose Hospital for Crippled Children, Edinburgh.
	Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh.

§ Including Cases removed to Sanatoria, etc

I.—RETURN OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1939.

	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of persons who died from Tuberculosis				
Of whom :—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death
Notified less than 1 month before death
from 1 to 3 months
" 3 to 6 "
" 6 to 12 "
" 1 to 2 years
" over 2 years "
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an Institution
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an Institution

